

Blissymbol Reference Guide Supplement

BLISSYMBOLICS COMMUNICATION INTERNATIONAL

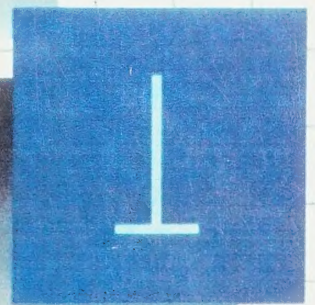
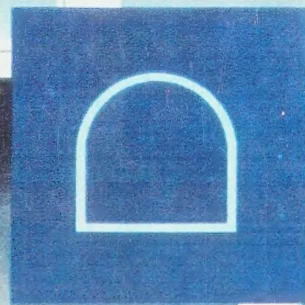
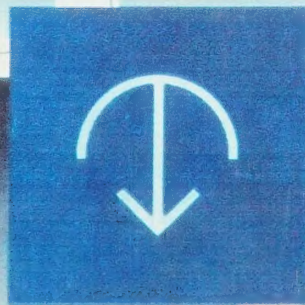
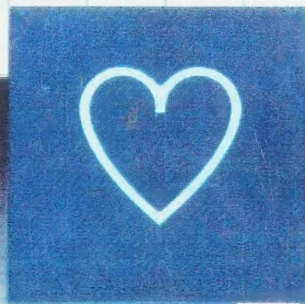
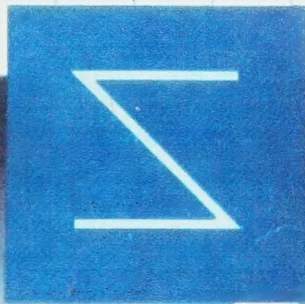
DEVELOPED BY

**Blissymbolics
International Panel**

CO-ORDINATED BY

**Blissymbolics
International Secretariat**

Over
700
Additional
Bliss-Words
2004





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The front cover of the **Supplement to the Blissymbol Reference Guide** shows the following symbols from the top left:

Blissymbolics, feeling, creation, Action (The), idea, knowledge and person.

Original front cover design: Jack Steiner Graphic Design
Supplement cover design: Madeline Wang

Printed in Canada

Blissymbols used herein derived from the symbols described in the work,
Semantography, original copyright © C. K. Bliss 1949.

In September, 1982, C. K. Bliss granted an exclusive, non-cancelable, and perpetual world-wide license to the Blissymbolics Communication Institute (now Blissymbolics Communication International) for the application of Blissymbols, for use by handicapped persons and persons having communication, language, and learning difficulties.

Dedication

We dedicate this book to

augmentative communicators around the world who have
benefited by using Blissymbols to express themselves

and to

their instructors who have recognized the value of Blissymbolics
for teaching and learning.

Acknowledgements

The Board of Directors of Blissymbolics International are deeply appreciative of the work undertaken by so many that has made the publication of this **Supplement** to the **Blissymbol Reference Guide** possible. Our thanks are extended to all members of the *Blissymbolics International Panel*; to the *Blissymbolics International Secretariat* comprised of Britt Ambernston, Kirsten Lorstrom, Margareta Jennische ; to *Monitor and Editor*, Jinny Storr; to *Reviewers*, Trish Bailey and Shirley McNaughton; and to the *Technical Co-ordinator* Peter Lindsay.

As with all Blissymbol undertakings, we pay tribute to Charles Bliss (1897 - 1985), whose original work, *Semantography* (1965), provides the foundation for the work of BCI and its world-wide affiliates. Equally important, we recognize the many users of Blissymbolics. It is they who make the language live and we dedicate this Supplement to them.

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Introduction

Blissymbolics

Blissymbolics is a communication system originally developed by Charles K. Bliss (1897-1985) for the purpose of international communication. It was first applied to the communication of children with physical disabilities by an interdisciplinary team at the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre (now the Bloorview MacMillan Centre) in 1971.

Blissymbolics is a language currently composed of over 3,000 graphic symbols. Bliss-characters can be combined and recombined in endless ways to create new symbols. Bliss-words can be sequenced to form many types of sentences, and express many grammatical capabilities. Simple shapes are used to keep the symbols easy and fast to draw. Because both abstract and concrete levels of concepts can be represented, Blissymbolics can be applied both to children and adults and is appropriate for persons with a range of intellectual abilities.

For those who have a communication impairment, Blissymbols can be used on simple communication boards mounted on wheelchairs, on dedicated electronic devices with synthetic speech and within computer software. Now that Blissymbol software has been designed to be used with computer mediated communication (CMC), the application of this meaning-based communication system can be expanded to many other populations. Its potential to facilitate global communication using the Internet is boundless.

Blissymbolics Communication International (BCI)

Blissymbolics Communication International (BCI) is a charitable organization that has the perpetual, worldwide, exclusive licence from C.K. Bliss (1975, 1982) for the use and publication of Blissymbols for persons with communication, language and learning difficulties. Since its incorporation in 1975, BCI has undertaken supporting Blissymbol use through the training of professionals, assistance to Blissymbol users, consultation, publications, technology and software development and projects related to Blissymbol applications. Some professionals associated with BCI have been working with Blissymbolics since the system's first application to children with cerebral palsy in 1971.

The Purpose of the Supplement

The **Supplement** to the **Blissymbol Reference Guide** is intended as an extension of the vocabulary in the **Blissymbol Reference Guide** (B.C.I., 1992). The inclusion of the *Fundamental Rules* provides the reader with the guiding principles for vocabulary development. Bliss users and their instructors are encouraged to apply the *Fundamental Rules* in creating new “combined” Bliss-words to meet their vocabulary needs. Bliss users are invited to send newly “combined” Bliss-words to the International Secretariat for evaluation by the International Panel toward inclusion in the *BCI Authorized Vocabulary* available to users worldwide.

How to Use the Supplement

Bliss words can be located by looking up their glosses - English word equivalents- in an alphabetical list.

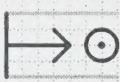
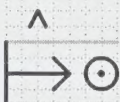
Main Entry Format

Blissymbol (on grid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most common English word equivalent. • Associated word synonym(s), if any. () shows country of origin if usage unfamiliar or different from usage in North America. [(UK) refers to United Kingdom.] • Explanation of symbol. Blissymbol components plus additional information, if required. () shows country of origin if concept would be unfamiliar to North American users.
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THE EXPLANATIONS OF RELATED BLISSYMBOLS

Many Blissymbols differ from related Blissymbols only in their use of different indicators. In these cases, the derivation of forms which use indicators often refers to the unmarked form. The indicator is always listed as the last component. Its actual position within the symbol is shown in the Blissymbol itself.

Sample Entries

UNMARKED FORM		appearance, manifestation (beginning + to see: coming into view for the first time)
MARKED FORM		appear (to) (appearance + action indicator)

THE CLASSIFICATION OF BLISSYMBOLS

BCI Training publications such as *Communicating with Blissymbolics* (McNaughton, 1985, BCI) and *Blissymbolics Independent Study Guide* (McNaughton, 1985, BCI) classify Blissymbols as pictographic, ideographic, dual classification and arbitrary. The **Supplement** to the **Blissymbol Reference Guide** identifies only pictographic symbols in the symbol explanations.









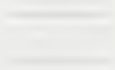

Section I

FINDING

Symbols by





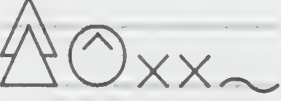



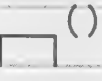
W O R D

Conventions Used in this Book

[modified]	The form [modified] appears in the explanations of symbols in which certain components are incomplete.	 biochemistry (science + chemical product + life [modified]: chemistry of biological substances and processes)
combination of	The form <i>combination of</i> appears in explanations of <i>compound</i> symbols when symbol components overlap, and some do not appear as complete forms.	 bliss name (name + Blissymbol: combination of name <i>and</i> Blissymbol)
[half-size]	This form appears in symbol explanations when a symbol component has been altered in size.	 cell (the symbol suggests a cell, with the symbol for to live [half-sized] in it)
[contr.]	This form appears in symbol explanations when a symbol component has been altered in size.	 apostle (man + past + to disseminate + Christianity [contr.]: one of Christ 's 12 disciples, whom he chose to preach the gospel)
(UK) (Hebrew)	Words associated with symbols use North American English except where noted.	 sauce pan, milk pan (UK) (pictograph)
SYNONYM	Whenever two forms for the same meaning occur in the BCI Authorized Vocabulary, each is identified as SYNONYM.	 angel (person [modified] + wings) SYNONYM
		 angel (spirit + supernatural + peace) SYNONYM
2001	These Bliss-words have been updated to be consistent with 2001-approved new Bliss-words. The original forms will remain in the BCI Authorized Vocabulary and can be retained by Bliss users if they so choose. For new products, however, the 2001 version is recommended.	 badminton (sport + ball + wings) 2001
	The Background Grid All symbols are located in relation to the skyline and the earthline. Indicators are located above the skyline.	enormous Skyline Midline Earthline 






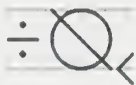


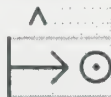
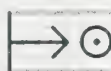

FINDING WORD












Symbols by

	Abraham (man + multitude + offspring)
	abstention (decision + without + action: decision to not do something)
	acupuncturist (person + hand + linear thing + thing indicator: person who treats illness by puncturing the body with needles)
	Adam (man + first: the first man on earth)
	Aegir (Nordic God + sea: the God of the sea)
	Africa (continent + equator)
	all knowing (knowledge + all + description indicator)
	all powerful (ability + all + description indicator)
	Allah (God + ALLAH)
	altar cloth (cloth + altar)
	altar (table + holy)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	amen (yes + religion)
	ampullae (two + bottle + holy)
	ancestor (parent + past)
	angel (person [modified] + wings) SYNONYM
	angel (spirit + supernatural + peace) SYNONYM
	Antarctic (continent + South Pole)
	anthropology (science + human being: scientific study of human beings)
	apostle (man + past + to disseminate + Christianity [contr.]: one of Christ 's 12 disciples, whom he chose to preach the gospel)
	appear (to) (appearance + action indicator)
	appearance, manifestation (beginning + to see: coming into view for the first time)
	appetizer, starter, entrée (food + to start)

	archaeologist (person + archeology)
	archaeology (history + thing: study of physical objects and material evidence from the past)
	archery (sport + bow and arrow)
	aroma therapist (person + hand + smell: person who gives therapy, based of different scents)
	arrow (arrow + thing indicator)
	Asia (continent + east)
	astrology (knowledge + star + person: knowledge of stars as they relate to human beings)
	astronomer (person + astronomy)
	astronomy (science + star: scientific study of the universe beyond the earth)
	ATB, all terrain bike (bicycle + countryside)
	atheism (without + belief + God: disbelief or denial of existence of God)











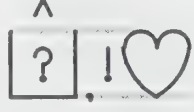
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	athletics (sport + beginning: the original sports/contests)	
	audiologist (therapist + ear [hearing])	
	Australia (continent + south + east)	
	awful (bad + intensity + description indicator)	
	badminton (sport + ball + wings)	2001
	bagel (bun + ring: bun in the shape of a ring)	
	baking tin, baking pan, oven ware (container + oven)	
	Balder (Nordic God + light: the God of light and goodness)	
	ball sports (sport + ball)	
	balloon (hot air) (pictograph)	
	ballooning (sport + hot air balloon)	



FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	bandy (Scandinavia) (sport + stick + ball + ice)
	bar mitzvah (Hebrew) (religious ceremony + of + man: religious ceremony that recognizes a Jewish boy as a man)
	bar (pictograph)
	barge, river boat (freighter + river)
	bark (protection + trunk)
	baseball (sport + ball + baseball diamond + pointer to base) 2001
	basketball (sport + ball + container, placed high in matrix space) 2001
	bat mitzvah (Hebrew) (religious ceremony + of + woman: religious ceremony that recognizes a Jewish girl as a woman)
	batter (mixture + flour [contr.] + much + liquid)
	beach tennis (sport + racquets + beach) 2001
	beg (to), plead (to) (to ask + comma + please + action indicator)








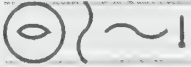



FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	Belgium (country + strong + intensity: acc. to Caesar, Belgians were the bravest of all people in the Roman empire)
	belief (feeling + supernatural) SYNONYM
	believer (person + naturalism) SYNONYM
	believer (person + religion) SYNONYM
	Bible (Christian) (holy book + Christian)
	billiards (sport + table + three + ball)
	biochemist (person + biochemistry)
	biochemistry (science + chemical product + life [modified]: chemistry of biological substances and processes)
	biologist (person + biology)
	biology (science + combination of chemical product <i>and</i> life: science of living organisms and life processes)
	bishop (leader + Christian)







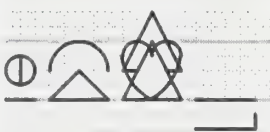
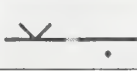

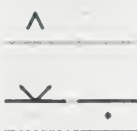
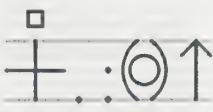
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	bless (to) (to give + peace + action indicator)
	bliss name (name + Blissymbol: combination of name <i>and</i> Blissymbol)
	blot (gathering + to sacrifice: ancient Scandinavian gathering to sacrifice to the Nordic Gods)
	board (pictograph) SYNONYM
	boat-house (house + boat)
	boating (sport + boat)
	bob sleigh (sled + big)
	boiled egg (egg + to boil [contr.])
	boom (sail + pointer to the boom)
	botanist (person + botany)
	botany (science + plant: biological science of plants)

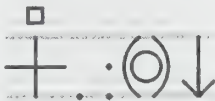







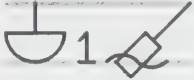
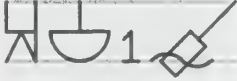

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	bottle opener (opener + bottle)	
	bow and arrow (pictograph)	
	bow (boat + pointer to the bow)	
	bowling (sport + ball + ground)	2001
	boxing (sport + to fight + hand)	2001
	bun (for food) (pictograph) SYNONYM	
	burial (religious ceremony + grave) SYNONYM	
	burial site (place + under [ground])	
	burial (ceremony + grave) SYNONYM	
	bury (to) (burial site + action indicator) SYNONYM	
	cacao cocoa (sweet powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + bean + sweet [contr.] + thing indicator)	






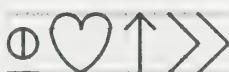
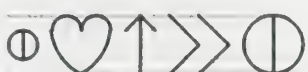




FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	cacao, cocoa (bitter powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + bean + bitter [contr.] + thing indicator)
	calling, profession, career (work + choice: chosen work)
	calling, vocation (life + choice: chosen way of life)
	can opener (opener + can)
	can, tin, jar (pictograph)
	candy bar (bar + sweet)
	candy (pictograph)
	candy, sweets (generalization + candy)
	canoe (boat + one + paddle)
	canoeing (sport + boat + one + paddle)
	cap (pictograph)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	car racing (sport + car)
	cardiologist (doctor + heart + thing indicator: physician who diagnoses and treats disorders of the heart)
	carriage racing (sport + horse + carriage)
	carriage (cart + big + horse) SYNONYM
	catamaran, pontoon boat (two + hull)
	celebration (event + happy + purpose: event to mark a special occasion)
	celebration of life (celebration + life)
	cell (the symbol suggests a cell, with the symbol for to live [half-sized] in it)
	central nervous system (brain + electricity + thing indicator: system consisting of brain and spinal cord which is activated by electrical impulses)
	ceremony (event + plan: event which consists of an act or a set of acts which follow a plan)
	chain (pictograph)

	chalice (goblet + holy)	
	champagne (sparkling wine + intensity)	
	chemist (person + chemistry)	
	chemistry (science + chemical product: science of the composition, structure, properties and reactions of matter)	
	chiropodist (therapist + foot)	
	chiropractor (person + hand + joint: person who treats medical disorders by manipulation of the spinal column and other structures)	
	chocolate hagel (spread + piece + chocolate [contr.])	
	chocolate bar (bar + chocolate [contr.])	
	chocolate drink (drink + chocolate [contr.])	2001
	chocolate sauce (sauce + chocolate [contr.])	2001
	chocolate spread (spread + chocolate [contr.])	2001




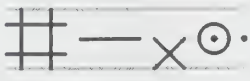







FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	chocolate (flavouring + bean + sweet [contr.] + thing indicator) 2001
	Christian person)(person + Christianity [contr.])
	Christian charity (charity + Christian)
	Christian event (event + Christian [contr.])
	Christian faith (belief + Christian)
	Christian hope (hope + Christian)
	Christian love (love + Christian)
	Christianity (religion + Christ [contr.]: religion founded on the teachings of Christ)
	Christmas pudding (pudding + Christmas [contr.])
	Christmas tree (tree + Christmas [contr.])
	cider (alcoholic drink + apple)



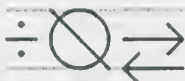








FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	cinnamon (powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + cinnamon [contr.] + thing indicator)
	cinnamon (flavouring + bark + thing indicator)
	circumcision ceremony (religious ceremony + circumcision: religious procedure performed on male babies)
	cleaning cloth (cloth + to remove + dirt)
	cleaning tool (tool + to remove + dirt)
	coffin (enclosure [modified] + person (lying down) [modified])
	command (to), order (to) (to say + for the purpose of + action + action indicator: to speak with authority)
	communication therapist (therapist + communication)
	confess (to) (to speak + guilty)
	confirmation (religious ceremony + knowledge)
	constellation of stars (group of + star)





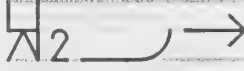





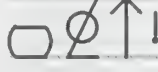
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	contact sports (sport + to fight)
	continent (part of + earth)
	continental drift (continent + back and forth)
	conversion (change + belief)
	convert (to) (conversion + action indicator)
	cookie jar, biscuit tin (can + cookie/biscuit)
	cork screw (kitchen tool + screw)
	corn syrup (flavouring [contr.] + liquid + corn + thing indicator)
	corpse, cadaver (body + dead)
	correctness, accuracy (mind + positive)
	cottage cheese (cheese + lump)




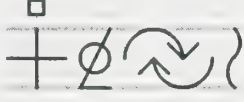
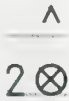

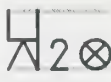
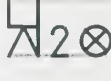



FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	cremate (to) (cremation + action indicator)	
	cremation (fire + a dead person [contr.])	
	cricket (sport + ball + wicket)	
	croquet (sport + ball + mallet)	2001
	cross country skiing (sport + skis + forward)	
	cross (cross + thing indicator)	2001
	crown (pictograph)	2001
	cruise ship (boat + person + to travel)	
	culture (view of life + group: view of life shared by a group of people)	
	cup (pictograph)	
	cupcake, fancy cake (muffin + intensity)	





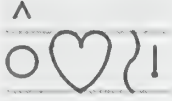
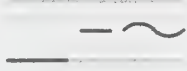





FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	curling (sport + disc + broom + ice)
	curry (powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + mixture + hot [modified] + thing indicator)
	curry sauce (sauce + mixture + hot [modified])
	curry (flavouring + mixture + hot [modified] + thing indicator)
	cycle (to), ride a bike (to) (bicycle + action indicator)
	cycling helmet (helmet + bicycle)
	cycling (sport + bicycle)
	cycling (sport + bicycle)
	dance therapist (therapist + dance)
	dart (arrow + small + thing indicator)
	darts (sport + dart + thing indicator)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	dead person (person + dead)
	deck (boat + pointer to the deck)
	decorated cake, fancy cake (cake + intensity)
	deep fat fryer (pot + oil + electricity)
	demand (to) (to say + to want + intensity + action indicator: to speak or ask with urgency)
	desert (earth + without + water)
	devil (person [modified] + horns) SYNONYM
	devil (spirit + supernatural + bad + intensity: very bad supernatural spirit) SYNONYM
	disappear (to) (disappearance + action indicator)
	disappearance (ending + to see)
	discus (sport + disc)

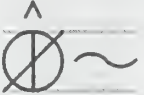
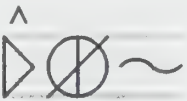








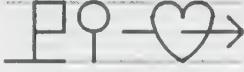
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	disgusting (taste) (not tasty + one intensity character+ description indicator)
	dish gloves, rubber gloves (protection + hand + water)
	disperse (to), disseminate (to), scatter (to) (four arrows [modified], pointing outward from each other, i.e. spreading out + action indicator)
	divine, holy (God + description indicator)
	diving (sport + to jump + water))
	dog sled sport (sport + dog sled)
	dog sled (sled + dog)
	dough (mixture + flour [contr.] + liquid)
	doughnut (muffin + ring: muffin in the shape of a ring)
	downhill skiing (sport + skis + downward/forward)
	dressage (sport + horse + plan)




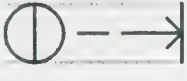
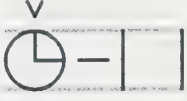


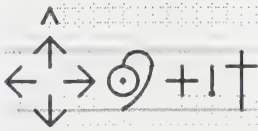
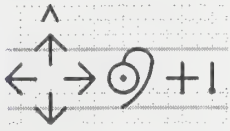


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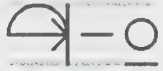
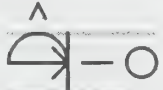

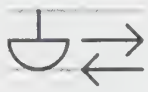




Symbols by

	drown (to) (to die + water + action indicator)
	drown (to), cause to drown (to) (to cause + to drown + action indicator)
	dumpling (food + bun + ball: bun-like food shaped into a ball)
	earthquake (earth + to shake + intensity)
	Eastern Orthodox Church (Christianity + east: group of churches, including Greek and Russian Orthodox)
	economics (science + business: science that deals with the production, distribution and consumption of commodities)
	economist (person + economics)
	elbow pad (protection + intensity + elbow)
	electric kettle (kettle with spout + electricity)
	electric pan (pan + electricity)
	England (country + rose)

FINDING WORD



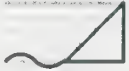








Symbols by

	enormous (big + two intensity characters+ description indicator)	
	equator (earth + pointer to the equator)	
	equestrian sports (sport + horse)	
	eternal life, immortality (life + without + end)	2001
	eternal (time + infinite + description indicator)	
	Euro (international symbol for Euro)	
	Europe (continent + north)	
	evangelise (to) (Christian) (to disseminate + news + positive + Christianity [contr.] + action indicator) SYNONYM	
	evangelise (to) (to disseminate + news + positive + action indicator) SYNONYM	
	Eve (woman + first: the first woman on earth)	
	excellence (correctness + one intensity character)	

	excellent (excellence + descriptive indicator)
	family (couple + star, representing a child or children) SYNONYM
	farfalle (pasta + butterfly)
	fast (decision + without + food: decision to go without food)
	fast (to) (fast + action indicator)
	fencing (sport + to fight + sword)
	ferry (boat + back and forth: vessel that makes regular return trips between two ports)
	field hockey (sport + stick + ball) 2001
	figure skating (sport + ice skates + design)
	fishball (fish [food] + ball: fish shaped into a ball)
	fishburger (bun + fish[contr.])

FINDING WORD







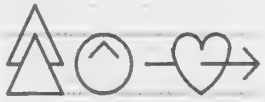




Symbols by

	fishing (sport) (sport + fishing)
	fishnet (cloth + fish)
	fjord (water + mountain)
	flavouring, seasoning (liquid) (flavouring [contr.] + liquid + thing indicator)
	flavouring, seasoning (powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + thing indicator)
	flyer (paper + to disseminate)
	folk music (music + culture)
	follow (to) (to go + leader [contr.] + action indicator: to go behind a leader)
	food processor, kitchen machine (machine + to make + food)
	forefather (father + past)
	foremother (mother + past)

2001












FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	forgiven (forgiveness + description after the fact indicator)
	forgiveness, pardon (combination of conscience <i>and</i> to allow + after: giving moral permission for a misdeed after it is done)
	Formula one, CART, NASCAR (sport + car + fast)
	free style skiing (sport + skis + design)
	freighter (boat + thing)
	Frej (Nordic God + plant: the God of growing power)
	Freja (Nordic God(ess) + love: the Godess of love)
	fresh cheese (cheese + new)
	fried egg (egg + to fry [contr.])
	fried (to fry [contr.] + description indicator)
	Frigg (wife + Woden)




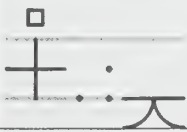

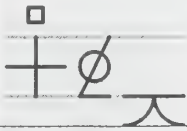





FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	frozen fish (fish + frozen))
	frozen meat (meat + frozen)
	frozen yoghurt (yoghurt + frozen)
	frozen (ice + description after the fact indicator)
	fruit salad (salad + fruit) The specifier <i>fruit</i> can be replaced with another appropriate one.
	frying pan (pan + oil)
	funeral (ceremony + death) SYNONYM
	funeral (religious ceremony + death) SYNONYM
	funnel (pictograph)
	general practitioner (doctor + generalization: physician who treats a variety of medical problems)
	genocide, holocaust (to destroy + a people: systematic annihilation of a racial, political or cultural group)









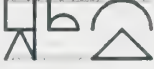


FINDING WORD











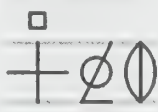
Symbols by

	geologist (person + geology)
	geology (science + earth: scientific study of the origins, history and structure of the earth)
	gigantic (big + three intensity characters+ description indicator)
	ginger (powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + ginger [contr.] + thing indicator)
	ginger sauce (sauce + ginger [contr.])
	ginger (flavouring + roots + thing indicator)
	glass jar (can + glass)
	glider (airplane + air: plane propelled by air currents)
	go by airplane (to), fly (to) (ride + airplane + action indicator)
	go by car (to) (ride + car + action indicator)
	go by horse (to) (ride + horse + action indicator)

FINDING WORD


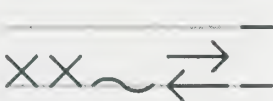



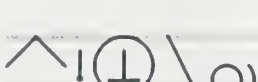




Symbols by

	goblet, wine glass (pictograph)
	go-cart (car + small)
	go-carting, carting (sport + car + small)
	golf (sport + stick + ball + container, below ground) 2001
	gospel (story + Jesus Christ [contr.])
	grace (God + two pointers, suggesting radiation from God)
	grater, grinder (kitchen tool + to cut + piece)
	group home family (group of + family: family consisting of members of a group home)
	gymnastics (sport + muscle + design: sport in which movements are carefully planned)
	gynaecologist (doctor + woman: physician who diagnoses and treats female reproduction organs)
	hamburger (bun + meat [contr.]) 2001

	hammer (sport + ball + chain)	
	hand ball (sport + ball + hand)	2001
	hand bike (bicycle + hand: bicycle operated with the hands)	
	hang gliding (sport + wings + person: sport in which a person flies by hanging from wings propelled by air currents)	
	hard (hand + table + description indicator: a table top is hard to touch)	2001
	hard cheese (cheese + hard)	
	head scarf (clothing + head)	
	hell (place + devil)	
	helmet (protection + intensity + head: strong protection for the head)	2001
	herb flavouring (powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + herb flavouring [contr.] + thing indicator)	
	herb flavouring (flavouring + leaf + thing indicator)	








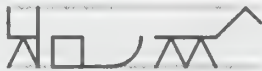



FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	herb sauce (sauce + herb flavouring [contr.])
	high jump (sport + to jump + high)
	high tide (tide + high)
	high water (sea + high)
	historian (person + history)
	history (science + past: study of the past, especially as revealed in recorded materials)
	hockey helmet (helmet + ice hockey [contr.])
	holiness (pictograph: the symbol suggests a halo)
	holy (holiness + descriptive indicator)
	holy book (book + God)
	holy city (city + holy)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	holy event (event + holy)
	holy family (family + holy)
	holy infant (infant + holy)
	horns, antlers (pictograph)
	horse jumping (sport + horse + to jump)
	horse racing (sport + horse + fast)
	horse rider (person + horse)
	horse sled sport (sport + horse sled)
	horse sled (sled + horse)
	host (bread + holy)
	hot spring (spring water + hot)






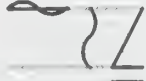





FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	hot tray, chafing dish (tray + hot)
	house-boat (boat + house)
	hovercraft (boat + up + air: boat is pressed upward by air)
	huge (big + one intensity character + description indicator)
	Hugin and Munin (2 + bird + Nordic God: two ravens belonging to Woden)
	hull, body (boat + pointer to the hull)
	hurdles (sport + legs and feet + fast + to jump)
	hydrotherapist (therapist + water)
	hymn, psalm, gospel song (song + religion)
	hymnal, hymn book (book + song + religion)
	ice cream bar (ice cream + bar)








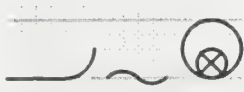



FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	ice cream cone (pictograph)	
	ice cream lollipop (UK) (pictograph)	
	ice cream (ice cream cone + pointer to the ice cream) SYNONYM	
	ice hockey (sport + stick + disc + ice)	2001
	impoverish (to) (to cause + poverty + action indicator)	
	incense (smoke + smell)	
	indoor (house + dot inside)	
	ingredient (part of + mixture)	
	inlet (earth + water + earth)	
	insight, aware of the world (to see + world: to be able to see the world as it is)	
	interrogate (to) (to ask + intensity + action indicator)	




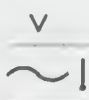







FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	interview (to) (interview + action indicator)
	interview (question + person)
	interviewer (person + interview)
	Islam (religion + Muslim: religion based on the teaching of the prophet Muhammed)
	javelin throw (sport + javelin + thing indicator)
	javelin (arrow + big + thing indicator)
	Jesus Christ (man + Christianity)
	jet ski (ski + water + motor)
	jeu de boules, boccia (sport + ball + ground + measurement)
	Jew (person) (person + Star of David)
	jockey (horse rider + fast)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	Joseph, Saint Joseph (father + Christ [contr.] + earth: the earthly father of Christ)
	Judaism (religion + Star of David: religion of the Jewish people)
	judo (sport + to fight + east + mingling)
	juicy (liquid + intensity + description indicator)
	kayak (boat + paddle [two blades])
	keel (boat + pointer to the keel)
	kitchen tongs (kitchen tool + tongs)
	kitchen tool, utensil (tool [modified] + food [modified])
	kite flying (sport + kite)
	knee pad (protection + intensity + knee)
	Koran (holy book + Muslim)



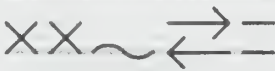








FINDING WORD

Symbols by






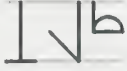

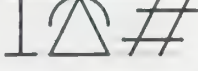
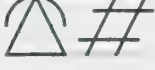


	lacrosse (sport + racquets + team [contr.])
	ladle (spoon + container: spoon with deep bowl for serving liquids)
	lasagne (pasta + page)
	lawn bowling, green bowling (UK) (sport + ball + ground + lawn)
	leader (person + to lead)
	lid (pictograph)
	lifeboat (boat + to aid)
	light year (year + light)
	linguist (person + linguistics)
	linguistics (science + language: study of the nature and structure of language)
	Loke (Nordic God + to lie: the God of falseness)

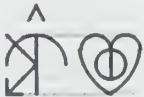



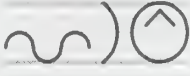





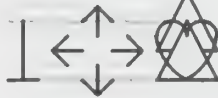
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	lollipop, sucker (UK) (pictograph)
	long jump (sport + jump + far)
	low tide, ebb (tide + low)
	low water (sea + low)
	lump (bits from <i>thing</i>)
	lumpy (lump + description indicator)
	macaroni (pasta + tube)
	main course (food + middle)
	manna (food + sky + down: food, or something, provided unexpectedly, as though it had dropped from heaven)
	maple syrup flavouring (sap flavouring + maple leaf + thing indicator)
	maple syrup (flavouring [contr.] + sap + maple leaf + thing indicator)





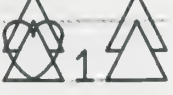






FINDING
Symbols by **WORD**

	marriage (ceremony + marriage) SYNONYM
	marriage (religious ceremony + marriage) SYNONYM
	martial arts (sport + to fight + east)
	Mary, Mother of Christ (mother + Christ [contr.])
	massage (action + hand + muscle: manipulation of the body to relax muscles)
	masseur (person + hand + muscle: person who manipulates the body to relax muscles)
	mast (sail + pointer to the mast)
	mathematician (person + mathematics)
	mathematics (science + number: study of numbers, their form, arrangement and associated relationships)
	mausoleum (building + coffin: building in which coffins or tombs are placed)
	measuring spoon (spoon + to measure)

	meditate (to) (to reflect + spirit + action indicator: to think and reflect within the spirit)
	Messiah (man + God + peace: Jesus Christ)
	meteorologist (person + meteorology)
	meteorology (science + weather: science dealing with the phenomena of the atmosphere, especially of weather)
	Midgårdsormen (snake + past time + north: a big snake curled around the world to keep it together)
	mind sports (sport + mind)
	miracle (supernatural + positive: something positive which cannot be explained by laws of nature)
	mirror (reflection + thing indicator)
	misericordia, forgiveness from God (to forgive + God)
	missal, prayer book (book + action + religion)
	missionary (person + to disseminate + religion)

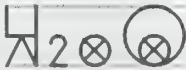






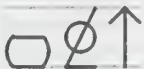



FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	mixer, blender (machine + mixture)
	mixing spoon (spoon + to mix)
	mixture (two curved arrows mingling)
	Mjölnir (hammer + Nordic God: Thor 's hammer)
	monotheism, unity of God (religion + 1 + God: belief that there is only one God)
	Moses (man + commandments)
	motor boat sport (sport + boat + motor)
	motor boat (boat + motor)
	motor cycle racing (sport + motor cycle + fast)
	motor cycle, scooter (bicycle + motor)
	motor sports (sport + motor)

FINDING WORD



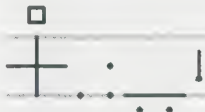

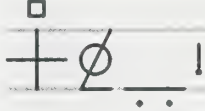
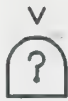





Symbols by

	motorcycling, motocross, (sport + motor cycle)
	mountain abseiling, rappelling (sport + mountain + to go down)
	mountain bike (bicycle + mountain)
	mountain biking (sport + mountain bike)
	mountain climbing (sport + mountain + to go up)
	mountain sports (sport + mountain)
	mourn (to), grieve (to) (sadness + loss + action indicator: to feel sadness or grief after a loss)
	muffin, scone, brioche (bun + sweet)
	Muhammed (man + Islam: founder of Islam)
	multiple sport competition (sport + many + activity) <i>Many can be replaced by an appropriate number.</i>
	muscle (arm + the picture of a protruding biceps)

2001





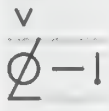




FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	music therapist (therapist + music)
	Muslim (person) (person + Muslim)
	mustard powder (flavouring [contr.] + powder + mustard [contr.] + thing indicator)
	mustard sauce (sauce + mustard [contr.])
	mustard (flavouring + seeds + intensity + thing indicator)
	mysterious, unknown (mystery + description indicator)
	mystery, the unknown (knowledge + question mark: something known, but not fully understood)
	nag (to) (to say + to repeat + action indicator: to say repeatedly or over and over again)
	nation (a) (group + country: group of people organized under a single government)
	neurologist (doctor + central nervous system + thing indicator: physician who diagnoses and treats disorders of the nervous system)
	New Testament (holy book + after + Christ [contr.])


FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	Noah (man + boat + animal)
	Nordic God(ess) (God + north)
	North America (continent + north + west)
	North Pole (earth + pointer to the north axis)
	Norway (country + fjord)
	not tasty, not good (tasty + negative + description indicator)
	nut cracker (kitchen tool + nut)
	obedience (action + by + rule [contr.]: act of doing something according to the rules)
	occupational therapist (therapist + activity)
	offer (to), sacrifice (to) (to give + Nordic God + action indicator: to make a sacrifice the Gods)
	oil lamp (lamp + oil + thing indicator)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	oil tanker (freighter + oil)
	Old Testament (holy book + before + Christ [contr.])
	omelette (egg + mixture + to heat [modified])
	opener (hand tool + to open)
	ophthalmologist, oculist (doctor + eye)
	orthopedist (doctor + bone)
	orthoptist (therapist + eye [vision])
	osteopath (person + hand + bone: person who treats medical disorders by manipulation techniques)
	otolaryngologist (doctor + ear + nose + throat)
	outdoor (house + dot outside)
	oven tray, cookie sheet (tray + oven)








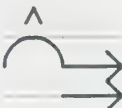


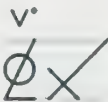
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	paddle (two blades) (pictograph, containing water symbol))
	paddle, oar (pictograph, containing water symbol)
	parachute (combination of half of a <i>balloon</i> and <i>down</i>)
	parachuting (sport + parachute)
	parasailing (sport + parachute + boat)
	paraskiing (sport + parachute + skiis)
	pasta salad (salad + pasta [contr.]))
	pasta wheel (pasta + wheel)
	pasta (food + flour: food made from [wheat] flour)
	paten, holy tray (plate + holy)
	pediatrician (doctor + child)



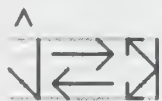

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	people, tribe, clan, folk (a) (group + view of life: group of people who share a common culture)
	pepper (powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + pepper [contr.] + thing indicator)
	pepper sauce (sauce + pepper [contr.])
	perfect (perfection + descriptive indicator)
	perfection (correctness + two intensity characters)
	perseverance (action + to repeat + intensity: repeated performance of actions)
	persevere (to) (perseverance + action indicator)
	persuade (to), convince (to) (combination of to lead <i>and</i> to agree + action indicator)
	physics (science + energy: science of matter and energy and of interactions between them)
	physiotherapist (therapist + muscle)
	pickled (taste + sharp + description after the fact indicator))



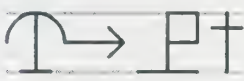







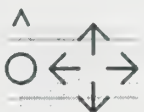
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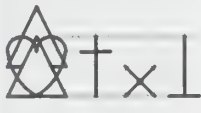





Symbols by

	pilot boat (boat + to guide)
	planet (pictograph of Saturn)
	poached egg (egg + to heat [modified] + water: egg cooked in water)
	pod (pictograph)
	polder (Dutch) (earth + water + to delete: land protected by dykes which has been reclaimed from a body of water)
	pole vaulting (sport + to jump + high + linear thing + thing indicator)
	police force (group of + police officer)
	polish (to) (to rub [contr.] + to shine + action indicator)
	polisher (machine + to rub [contr.] + to shine)
	polo (sport + horse + stick + ball)
	polytheism (religion + many + God: belief in more than one God)

FINDING WORD






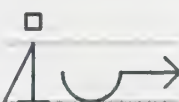

Symbols by

	pool, snooker etc. (sport + table + many + ball) <i>Many</i> can be replaced by an appropriate number.
	poor (poverty + description indicator) SYNONYM
	Pope (leader + Vatican: bishop of Rome and leader of the Roman Catholic Church)
	popsicle (cylinder + frozen)
	pot holder, oven mitt (protection + hand + hot)
	pot stand, trivet (protection + table + hot)
	pot, kettle (pictograph)
	poverty (without + to own: state of being without possessions)
	preach (to) (to speak + to persuade + action indicator)
	predict (to) (to prophesy + fact + action indicator)
	proclaim (to), announce (to) (proclamation + action indicator: to make a public announcement)

	proclamation, announcement (to say + to disseminate: a public announcement)
	prophecy (to speak + future: what is said about the future)
	prophesy (to) (prophecy + action indicator)
	prophet (person + to prophesy)
	protective mask (protection + intensity + face)
	Protestantism (religion + Christ [contr.] + group: Christian religion, which emphasizes the importance of the congregation)
	psychiatrist (doctor + mind: physician who diagnoses and treats mental illness)
	psychologist (researcher) (person + psychology)
	psychologist (person + knowledge + mind)
	psychology teacher (combination of teacher <i>and</i> psychology)
	psychology (science + mind: science of mental processes and behaviour)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	pudding (pictograph)
	pushboat (boat + to push)
	racquet sports (sport + racquets)
	Ramadan (fast + month + Muslim: month of fasting observed by Muslims)
	rapids (river + intensity + stone: part of a river moving fast over rocks in the river bed)
	ravioli (pasta + filled)
	reaching aid, grabber (aid + to bring + thing indicator)
	recumbent bike (bicycle + person [lying down])
	reflect (to), consider (to) (reflection + mind + action indicator)
	reflection (vertical line + bent arrow: a ray of light strikes a mirror and is reflected back from it)
	reflector (thing + reflection)

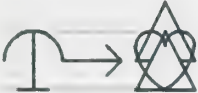









FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	reflexologist (person + hand + foot: person who gives therapy, based on manipulation of different zones of the foot)
	rehab/hab doctor (doctor + to advance + ability: physician who works to improve or restore physical abilities)
	relay (sport) (sport + relay)
	relay (to stop + to start)
	religion (feeling + God: God-based religion) SYNONYM
	religion, naturalism (feeling + creation: doctrine that all religious truths are derived from nature) SYNONYM 2001
	religious (religion + description indicator) SYNONYM
	religious ceremony (ceremony + God-based religion) SYNONYM
	religious ceremony (ceremony + non-God-based religion) SYNONYM
	religious event (event + religion)
	religious gathering (gathering + religion)

FINDING WORD

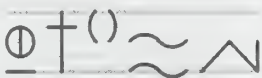
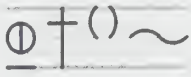
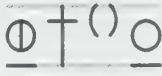
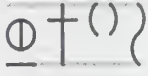
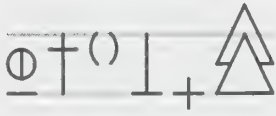
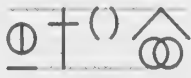





Symbols by

	religious leader (leader + religion)
	resurrection (up + dead: rising from the dead)
	revelry (party + intensity: lively or boisterous gathering)
	rice flour (powder + rice)
	rice noodle (food + rice flour + line)
	ride a horse (to) (activity + horse + action indicator)
	riding hat (helmet + horse: helmet worn when riding a horse)
	ritual (action + plan + to repeat: plan or procedures repeated over and over)
	rocking horse (horse + man-made + to rock)
	rolling-pin (pictograph)
	Roman Catholicism, Roman Catholic Church (religion + Vatican: the doctrines, practices and organization of the Roman Catholic Church)

2001


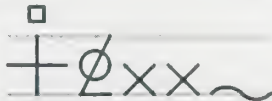



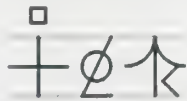




FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	sacrament of anointing of sick (sacrament + oil + illness)
	sacrament of baptism (sacrament + water)
	sacrament of communion (sacrament + food: Christian sacrament in which consecrated bread and wine are partaken of)
	sacrament of confirmation (sacrament + fire: Christian sacrament in commemoration of the flame of the Holy Spirit)
	sacrament of holy orders (sacrament + person + belongs to + God)
	sacrament of marriage (sacrament + marriage)
	sacrifice (gift + Nordic God)
	saddle (seat + horse)
	sail (pictograph) 2001
	sailing boat (pictograph) 2001
	sailing (sport + sailboat)






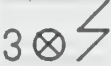



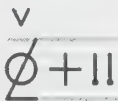

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	saint (person + holy)	
	salad dressing (sauce + salad)	
	salt (flavouring + sea + thing indicator)	2001
	salt crystal (existing)	2001 GLOSS ADDITION
	sanctify (to), consecrate (to) (holiness + action indicator)	
	sanctity of life (holiness + life)	
	sap flavouring (flavouring + trunk + thing indicator)	
	sap (liquid + trunk)	
	Särinner (pig/boar + Nordic God: a boar which was slaughtered every evening and healthy again every morning)	
	sauce pan, milk pan (UK) (pictograph)	
	sauce, gravy, relish, dressing (spread + liquid)	2001

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	scatter ashes (to) (to scatter + ashes + action indicator)
	schooner (sailing boat + many + mast) <i>Many</i> can be replaced by an appropriate number.
	science, body of learning (exists) 2001 GLOSS ADDITION
	scientist, researcher (person + science)
	scooter (bicycle + legs and feet: bicycle operated with legs and feet) Vehicles have different names in different countries.
	scooter (tricycle + electricity) Vehicles have different names in different countries.
	scooter, prone board (combination of vehicle <i>and</i> board)Vehicles have different names in different countries.
	Scotland (country + cloth: cloth representing tartan)
	scrambled egg (egg + to heat [modified] + mixture)
	scrumptious (tasty + one intensity character+ description indicator)
	seat (pictograph)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	rose (flower + love)
	rowing (sport + boat + two + oar)
	rowing boat (boat + two + oar)
	rubber boat, dinghy (boat + air: rubber boat inflated with air)
	rudder (pictograph)
	rugby ball, football (North America) (pictograph)
	rugby, football (North America) (sport + rugby/ football + legs and feet)
	runes (alphabet + past + north)
	running (sport + legs and feet + fast)
	sacrament (Christian event + holy)
	sacrament of absolution sacrament + to forgive)






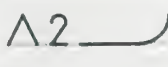

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	seaplane (airplane + water: plane that can land on water)
	serving spoon (spoon + to give)
	shellfish salad (salad + crab)
	shine (vertical line + two bent arrows [modified])
	shine (to) (shine + action indicator)
	shiny, glossy (shine + description indicator)
	shiva (Hebrew) (week + to mourn)
	shooting sports (sport + gun)
	shot put (sport + ball + metal [contr.])
	side car motor cycle sport (sport + motor cycle + side car)
	side car (plus + cart [modified]: a car added to another vehicle)

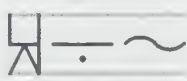
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	sign (to) (sign language + action indicator)
	sign language (language + hand: language expressed with the hands)
	single father (father + protection)
	single mother (mother + protection)
	single parent (parent + protection: one parent who offers protection to a child or children)
	single parent family (single parent + star: family consisting of a single parent and a child or children)
	Siv (wife + Thor)
	skating (sport + ice skates)
	ski jumping (sport + skis + to jump)
	skiing (activity + skis)
	skiing (sport) (sport + skis)

FINDING WORD

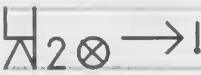
Symbols by

	sky sports (sport + sky)
	slalom (sport + skis + to turn)
	sled dog (dog + sled)
	sled sport (sport + sled)
	Sleipner (horse + Nordic God: Woden's horse)
	slice (to) (slice + action indicator)
	slice (thin + knife + thing indicator: a piece of food cut thin)
	sliced (slice + description indicator)
	snack (food + between) SYNONYM
	snorkling, scuba diving, deep sea diving (sport + under + water)
	snow board (board + snow)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by



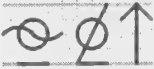
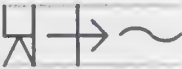
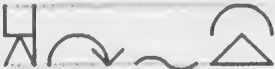






	snow boarding (sport + snow board)	
	soccer, football (sport + ball + legs and feet)	
	sociologist (person + sociology)	
	sociology (science + life + group: study of human social behaviour)	
	soft cheese (cheese + soft)	
	soul (spirit + person: the animating vital principal in man)	
	South Africa (country + springbok)	
	South America (continent + south + west)	
	South Pole (earth + pointer to the south axis)	
	spagetti (pasta + line)	2001
	sparkling wine (wine + gas)	

	speech therapist (therapist + language)
	speed cycling (sport + bicycle + fast)
	speed skating (sport + ice skates + fast)
	spirit (feeling + to be: a feeling of being: a vital force, traditionally believed to be within living beings)
	sport (activity + health) 2001
	spreadable cheese (cheese + spread: cheese used as a spread)
	spring water (water + up)
	springbok (horned animal + to jump)
	squash (sport + racquets + room)
	stable (house + horse) SYNONYM
	stander (wheeled) (combination of wheel <i>and</i> person [standing])

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	Star of David (symbol for Judaism + thing indicator) 2001
	steam ship (boat + steam)
	steamer (pot + steam)
	stern (boat + pointer to the stern)
	stick ball (sport + ball + bat [contr.] + thing indicator)
	storage jar, preserving jar (can + future)
	stove top (stove + pointer to the top)
	suit of armour (protection + intensity + body)
	sulky (cart + small + horse)
	supernatural (nature + mind, at a higher level of consciousness)
	surf-board (board + wave)

	surgeon (doctor + knife)
	Sweden (country + three + crown: three crowns have been the symbol for Sweden since The Middle-Ages)
	sweet drink (drink + sweet)
	swimming (sport + swimming)
	synchronized diving (sport + diving + design)
	synchronized swimming (sport + swimming + plan)
	syrup from tree (flavouring [contr.] + sap + thing indicator)
	syrup (flavouring [contr.] + liquid + sweet + thing indicator)
	table mat, placemat (protection + table)
	table sports (sport + table)
	table tennis (sport + racquets + table)

2001





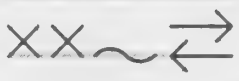





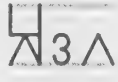
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	tablespoon (spoon + big)	
	tandem bike (bicycle + two + person)	
	tanker (freighter + liquid)	
	tasty, good (taste + positive + description indicator)	2001
	team (group + sport: group which comes together to play a sport) SYNONYM	
	teaspoon (spoon + small)	
	telescope (tool + to see + star)	
	tennis (sport + racquets)	2001
	the dead (dead person + plural indicator)	
	The Nordic countries (five + country + north)	
	the Universe (all + planet)	








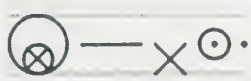

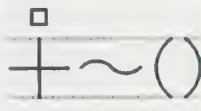
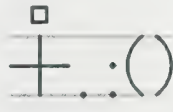
FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	therapist (person + therapy)	2001
	therapy (mutual aid)	
	Thor (Nordic God + hammer: the God of thunder; his hammer made the lightning)	
	tidal wave (wave + enormous)	
	tide (sea + water + back and forth: daily variations in surface levels of oceans)	
	tin, can (can + metal [contr.])	
	toboggan (sled + small)	
	tomb (place + coffin)	
	tombstone (stone + grave)	
	towboat, tugboat (boat + to pull)	
	triathlon (sport + three + activity)	

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	Tyr (Nordic God + war: the God of war)
	unending (without + end + description indicator)
	unforgiven (without + forgiveness + description indicator)
	uninhabited (place + without + human being + description indicator)
	universal, world-wide (world + all + description indicator)
	up and down 2001
	urn (vase + ashes: burial urn)
	vacuum cleaner (machine + to remove + dirt)
	Valhalla (house + Nordic God: home of the Gods)
	vanilla (liquid) (flavouring [contr.] + liquid + vanilla [contr.] + thing indicator)
	vanilla (powder) (flavouring [contr.] + powder + vanilla [contr.] + thing indicator)


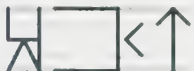


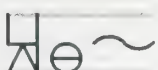
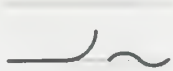





FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	vanilla sauce (sauce + vanilla [contr.])
	vanilla (flavouring + pod + thing indicator)
	vase, urn, trophy cup (pictograph)
	Vatican, Vatican City (country + Christian: the Vatican is the seat of papal government)
	veil (clothing + face)
	vestment (clothing + holy)
	view of life (mind + action: how people think or act)
	viking ship (boat + viking [contr.])
	viking (man + horns + sword)
	vision, apparition (event + supernatural + to see)
	volley ball (sport + ball + to hit)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	waffle (food + grid: the waffle iron creates a grid pattern)
	wall climbing (sport + wall + to go up)
	water cycle (boat + legs and feet: boat propelled by the legs and feet)
	water ice lollipop (lollipop + frozen)
	water polo (sport + ball + water)
	water ski (ski + water)
	water skiing (sport + water ski)
	water sports (sport + water)
	waterfall (water + to fall)
	watery (water + description indicator)
	wave (water + pointer)





FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	weather forecast (prediction + weather)
	weight lifting (sport + weight + thing indicator)
	wheelchair bike (bicycle + wheelchair)
	whisk, beater (kitchen tool + to mix)
	wicket (pictograph)
	wilderness (countryside + open/wild)
	wind surfing (sport + windsurf-board)
	windsurf-board (board + sail)
	winter sports (sport + snow)
	Woden (Nordic God + eye: Woden gave away one eye in exchange for wisdom)
	wok (pictograph)

FINDING WORD

Symbols by

	wrestling (sport + to fight + mingling)	2001
	written proclamation (paper + proclamation)	
	zoologist (person + zoology)	
	zoology (science + animal: biological science of animals)	

Section II

The

Fundamental

RULES



The fundamental rules of Blissymbolics: creating new Blissymbolics characters and vocabulary

Blissymbolics Communication International (BCI)

2004-09-28

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1.0 Introduction.

This document describes the basic structure of the Blissymbolics language, and outlines both the rules necessary to be followed for creating new BCI Authorized Vocabulary, as well as procedures used for adopting that vocabulary. This reference document will guide anyone wishing to use the Blissymbolics language. Its purpose is to ensure consistency and maintain the integrity of Blissymbolics as an international language. The formal process for the development of Blissymbolics is outlined in clause 9.

NOTE: A number of technical notes appear throughout the document in smaller type. These notes refer to a number of elements which are technical in nature, such as providing specific advice for font implementations (clause 4.3.6) or the need to keep the creation of new Bliss-characters to a minimum (clause 8.9). Many users of this document will not need to take these notes into account for purposes of teaching, but they are nonetheless important for vocabulary development work and do form a part of the official guidelines.

1.1 Target users.

This is a document intended to assist the following sets of users:

- Members of the Blissymbolics Development Secretariat (BDS) who oversee and manage vocabulary development (clause 9.1.1).
- Members of the Blissymbolics Development Panel (BDP) who develop new vocabulary items for approval (clause 9.1.2).
- Members of the Blissymbolics Editorial and Proofreading Committee (BEC) who inspect the exact shapes and glosses used to represent the vocabulary (clause 9.1.4).
- Members of the Blissymbolics Approval Committee (BAC) who decide which symbols go to the Board for approval. (clause 9.1.3.1).
- People working with Blissymbols who need to create new vocabulary, whether for temporary or permanent use.
- People who develop technology to support Blissymbols.

1.2 Purpose.

Creation of terminology must be carried out according to the fundamental rules of Blissymbolics to ensure the integrity of the system. The structure of Blissymbolics allows the application of consistent principles as guidelines. The reason formal guidelines are necessary is twofold:

- Because Blissymbolics is a living language, there continues to be a need to create new vocabulary and so explicit guidelines are needed to ensure precision and accuracy in those Blissymbols comprising the BCI Authorized Vocabulary.
- Computer implementation imposes some restrictions which can be met more easily by following an explicit set of guidelines.

2.0 Blissymbolics.

Blissymbolics Communication International (BCI) is the international authority responsible for maintaining and extending the Blissymbolics language for the purposes of augmentative and alternative communication. The authority of the BCI rests in its usage of the language since 1971, its licence and copyright obtained through legal agreements with Charles K. Bliss in 1975 and 1982, and in BCI maintaining the policy for the development of Blissymbolics as contained in this document.

The BCI standard Blissymbolics language structure and vocabulary is based on and derived from Charles K. Bliss' work *Semantography* (1949). BCI develops Blissymbolics in accordance with the needs of its users, which include:

- national, cultural, and developmental differences;
- the maintenance of the logic of the system;
- the maintenance of Blissymbolics as a multicultural language;
- sensitivity to the practical and pragmatic needs for communication.

3.0 Definitions.

This document uses a number of terms in a technical way, and the definitions of those terms are given here.

3.1 BCI Authorized Vocabulary.

The vocabulary approved and published by BCI for the use of persons with communication, language, and/or learning difficulties.

3.2 Bliss-character.

A basic "building block" of Blissymbolics to be encoded as an individual indivisible unit. This can be called **character** or **Blissymbolics character** when context requires. Bliss-characters may appear alone with their basic semantic meanings. (In this document, the basic semantic meanings are given in SMALL CAPITALS, and other translations are given in *italics*.) Examples:



HOUSE



MEDICAL



KNOWLEDGE



MONEY



PLANT



BOOK

Bliss-characters may also appear combined with other Bliss-characters to form other words. Examples:



NOTE: The term “simple symbol” was formerly used for what is now called a **Bliss-character**.

3.3 Bliss-word.

A Bliss-character used by itself with a specific lexical meaning, or a sequence of Bliss-characters with a specific lexical meaning. Bliss-words are separated from one another by a BLISSYMBOL FULL SPACE, or are followed by a BLISSYMBOL HALF SPACE and a punctuation mark. Bliss-characters within a Bliss-word are separated by a BLISSYMBOL QUARTER SPACE (see clauses 4.3.5 and 4.3.6). Can be called **word** or **Blissymbolics word** when context requires.

NOTE 1: It may be useful here to point out the similarity between Blissymbolics and other written languages. In English “I” and “a” are both single characters and complete words; “if” and “all” are examples of complete words made up of multiple characters. In Swedish, “å” is both a character and a word ‘river’, and “år” is two characters forming a word ‘year’. In Blissymbolics, “△” is both a character and a word ‘house’, and “△⊗” is two characters forming a word ‘bank’.

NOTE 2: The term “compound symbol” was formerly used for what is now called a **Bliss-word**.

3.4 Gloss.

The translation of a Bliss-word into another language, such as Norwegian or English. Example: the Blissymbolics word □ may be glossed by the Norwegian word ‘bok’ or the English word ‘book’.

3.5 Glyph.

The actual drawn or printed representation of a shape or a Bliss-character, for instance as represented by different fonts. In most writing systems, characters can be distinguished from glyphs, since a single character may be represented by more than one glyph (example: a *a* **a** *a* are all glyphs representing LATIN SMALL LETTER A). In Blissymbolics, however, font variation in the shapes of characters is not permitted, because shape change can alter the meaning or interfere with legibility for some users.

NOTE 1: The character/glyph distinction is observed in the Universal Character Set, or UCS, an international computer standard for the interchange of data, which, in simplified terms, is intended to encode all the letters of all the alphabets of all the languages of the world. The UCS has two forms, the international standard *ISO/IEC 10646* and the industrial *Unicode Standard*. BCI has determined that a UCS encoding will greatly enhance the usability of Blissymbols on computers

NOTE 2: Blissymbols were first registered on 1993-01-21 as ISO-IR 169. This is a registration conformant to ISO/IEC 2375, suitable for use in ISO/IEC 2022 protocols. It is a lexicon-based encoding, as opposed to the proposed UCS encoding for Blissymbols, which is character-based. BCI has determined to update the ISO-IR registration when new vocabulary is adopted, and to ensure that it is possible to map data using the ISO-IR encoding and data using a UCS encoding.

3.6 Indicators.

Small Bliss-characters which are placed above other characters as grammatical or semantic markers.

NOTE: In the technical terminology used for the UCS, an indicator is called a “combining character”. Indicators are non-spacing; that is, they combine with their previous character in the same way that the acute accent combines over the letter “á”.

3.7 Kern.

To eliminate the standard spacing between the glyphs of adjacent characters so that the glyphs do not appear too widely separated on a line (clause 4.3.6).

3.8 Shape.

Shape is the general term originally used to describe the basic graphic elements (dots, lines, and curves of various sizes, orientations, heights, widths, and spacing). Many shapes are also Bliss-characters.

3.9 Symbol.

A **Bliss-character** or **Bliss-word** (clauses 3.2 and 3.3).

NOTE: This term **symbol** can be retained for general descriptions of Blissymbolics, but in teaching materials and formal documents, the terms **Bliss-character** and **Bliss-word** should be used.

3.10 Synonyms.

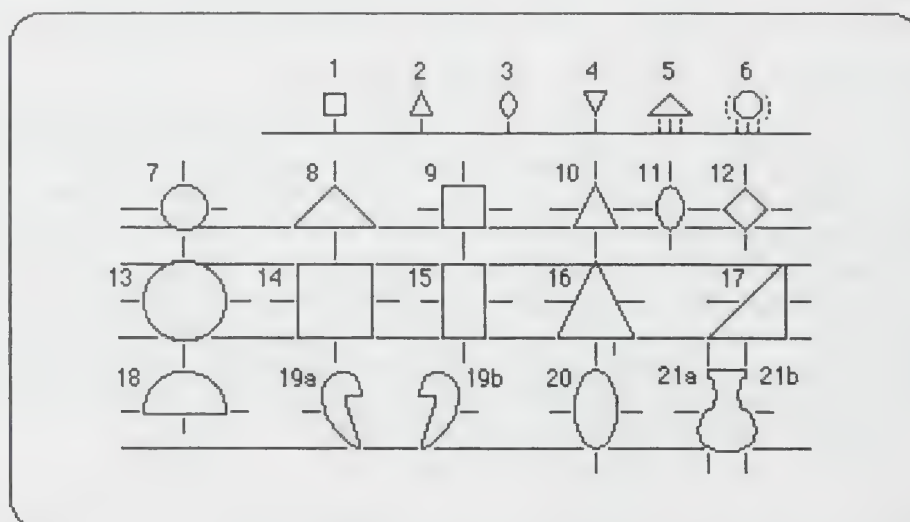
Two or more Blissymbolics words used to represent a single word in another language, or two or more words in another language used to represent a single word in Blissymbolics. See clause 6.4 for **Bliss-synonyms** and clause 5.3.2 for **gloss-synonyms**.

4.0 Graphic aspects of the language.

Blissymbolics is a concept-based language which makes morphemic use of graphic entities. Spoken languages make morphemic use of sounds; sign languages make morphemic use of hand positions, locations, and movements. (*Morpheme* is a linguistic term which refers to the smallest units of meaning in a language.)

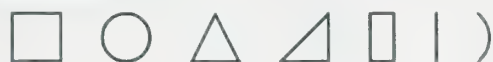
4.1 Geometric shapes.

The BCI Template (1980) can be used to draw the geometric shapes used to form Bliss-characters in the BCI Authorized Vocabulary.



NOTE 1: The use of the BCI Template must be respected, regardless of the development of flexible font technology, in order to sustain – and restrict – the set of easily-recognizable shapes permitted in Blissymbolics.

4.1.1 **Basic geometric shapes.** Bliss-characters are derived from standard geometric shapes and segments of these shapes used in full, half, and quarter sizes and/or in various orientations. “Size” refers to the **matrix square** (see clause 4.3).



4.1.2 **Additional shapes** are used in full size only.



4.2 **International characters** are used in addition to geometric shapes.

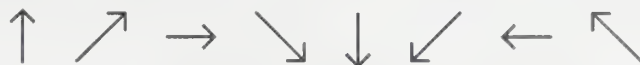
4.2.1 **Digits** are used in half size.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

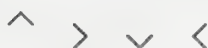
4.2.2 **Punctuation marks** are used.

., , ? !

4.2.3 **Arrows** are used in eight orientations.

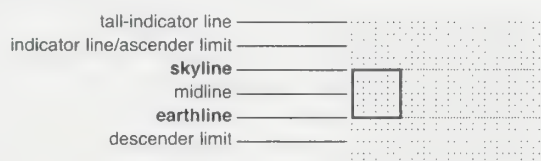


4.2.4 **Pointers** are used in four orientations. For placement of pointers, see clause 4.3.7.



4.3 **The matrix square.**

The matrix for drawing a Blissymbol is a square.



4.3.1 **Skyline, earthline, and midline.** The top of the matrix square defines the skyline. The base of the matrix square defines the earthline. The midline is midway between the two. These lines are used as the reference points for measurement when positioning Bliss-characters to form words and sentences. Most Blissymbolics glyphs are positioned between the skyline and the earthline.

4.3.2 **Subdivisions of the matrix square.** The matrix square is subdivided into quarters, vertically and horizontally. In the vertical dimension the glyph of a Bliss-character extends no more than ½ of a matrix square above the skyline, and no more than ½ of a matrix square below the earthline. In the horizontal dimension the glyph of any individual Bliss-character *should not* be more than three matrix squares wide. Compare the examples below with the diagram in clause 4.3. *Pineapple* reaches the ascender limit, *onion* the descender limit. *Valley* is three matrix squares wide.

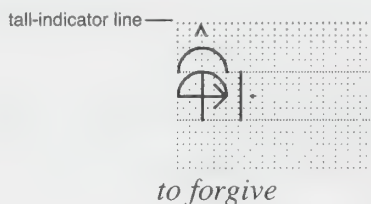


4.3.3 General placement of indicators. Indicators are located $\frac{1}{4}$ of the matrix square above the skyline (that is, hanging from the indicator line shown in clause 4.3). Indicators are usually centred above the glyph of a Bliss-character, but there are exceptions. See clause 7.1. Examples:



NOTE: Indicators normally appear above the first Bliss-character in a Bliss-word (see clause 7). Exceptions to this also occur: the Jewish month **ט"ו בשבט** *Tu B'Shvat* is written with a plural marker over the last element **ד** [^] ⁺ (MONTH/MOON + BIRTH + TREE + PLURAL INDICATOR).

4.3.4 Exceptional placement of indicators. In all cases in which the glyph of a Bliss-character extends above the skyline, indicators are located $\frac{1}{4}$ of the matrix square above the ascender limit line (that is, hanging from the tall-indicator line). See also clause 7.1. Example:



4.3.5 Width of spaces. The space between characters forming a word is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a matrix square (the width is $\frac{1}{8}$ of a matrix square between two digits). The space between the last character in a word and the punctuation which follows it is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a matrix square. The space following punctuation or between two words in general is the full width of a matrix square.

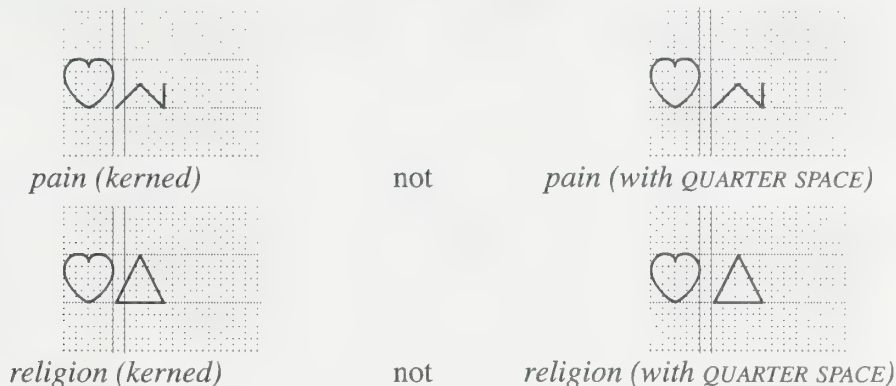


I was sick in December.

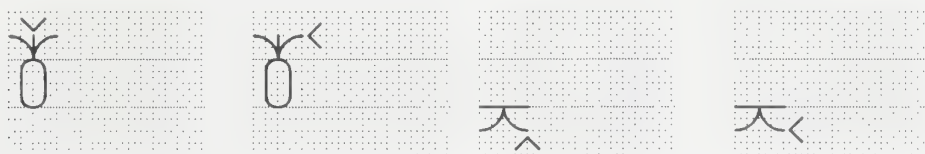
4.3.6 Kerning. When the glyphs of some Bliss-characters meet in a Bliss-word, the $\frac{1}{4}$ space between them is omitted entirely, either when drawing them with the BCI Template, or when represented in fonts or other graphic formats. There is no other variable kerning in Blissymbolics. (In ISO-IR 169 implementations, words are encoded, so kerning does not apply.)

NOTE: The $\frac{1}{4}$ space between characters forming a word should be incorporated into the font glyphs themselves in order to optimize the encoding of text. Accordingly, the space between the last character in

a word and the punctuation which follows it in plain text is the BLISSYMBOL QUARTER SPACE (BQSP), which, when added to the inherent $\frac{1}{4}$ space in the font glyphs, equals $\frac{1}{2}$ of a matrix square. The space following punctuation or between two words in general in plain text is the the BLISSYMBOL THREE-QUARTER SPACE (BTSP), which, when added to the inherent $\frac{1}{4}$ space in the font glyphs, equals a full matrix square. (This does not apply to ISO-IR 169 implementations.) BQSP is a non-breaking space; BTSP is a breaking space.



4.3.7 Placement of pointers. Pointers are located $\frac{1}{8}$ of a matrix square from the part of the associated Bliss-character's glyph to which they point. In general, it is recommended to place the pointer on the right hand side of a glyph, unless it alters the meaning of the Bliss-character or is awkward to do this because of the placement of the graphic element to which the pointer relates. The highest and lowest positions possible for pointers are shown below (*these examples are not real Bliss-characters; they are only given to show the permitted pointer positions*).



When pointers are used in other semantic ways, as intrinsic parts of Bliss-characters, they may touch other glyph elements. Compare \perp 'on' with \succ 'to'.

4.3.8 Placement of punctuation. Punctuation is preceded by a space $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of a matrix square separating it from the Bliss-word. For the use of the comma within Bliss-words, see clause 8.7. The use of quotation marks generally follows the local language practice (for example, "English", « French », „German“, "Swedish").

“! $\hat{\Delta}$ \perp_1 .” \perp_3 \circ . “ α Φ \wedge ! \square ?” \perp_2 \rightarrow | \succ .”

“Help me!” he said. “The baby is sick! Can you come here?”

5.0. Bliss-characters.

Approximately 900 basic characters derived from *Semantography* and other sources have been identified. Bliss-characters are used as components for generating new vocabulary. BCI maintains an established set of Bliss-characters and approves additions to it from time to time. Restricting the number of Bliss-characters has been recognized to be useful with regard to the user community as well as to technological implementation.

5.1 Types of Bliss-characters.

Bliss-characters may represent abstract or concrete concepts. Graphically, Bliss-characters can be arbitrary, ideographic, pictographic, or composite.

5.1.1 **Arbitrary Bliss-characters** usually are derived from Charles K. Bliss' *Semantography* and include such characters as:



THE



THIS



A, AN

5.1.2 **Ideographic Bliss-characters** usually represent abstract concepts, described in *Semantography*. ("Ideograph" derives from Greek words meaning 'drawing an idea'.)



CREATION



MIND



ACTION

Ideographic Bliss-characters can also represent concrete concepts.



CHILD



TEEN



ADULT

5.1.3 **Pictographic Bliss-characters** usually represent ordinary objects. ("Pictograph" derives from Greek words meaning 'drawing a picture'.)



CHAIR



WHEEL



TREE



NOSE

Pictographic Bliss-characters depict the physical appearance of an object and usually have a concrete meaning.

5.1.4 **Composite Bliss-characters** are unique characters in which two or more Bliss-characters have been superimposed (merged) or superposed (one above the other) to represent a new meaning. Examples of Bliss-characters with concrete meanings:



hail

ICE/DOWN
(superimposed)



toilet

CHAIR/LIQUID
(superimposed)



food

MOUTH/EARTH
(superposed)

Examples of Bliss-characters with abstract meanings:



taste

MOUTH/NOSE
(superimposed)



marriage

PROTECTION/UNION
(superposed)



body of learning

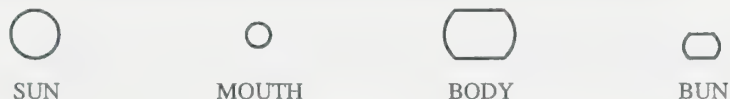
MIND/CREATION
(superposed)

NOTE: When new composite Bliss-characters are created, they must be coded as new characters in the UCS (see clause 8.9 for discussion of the costs of this).

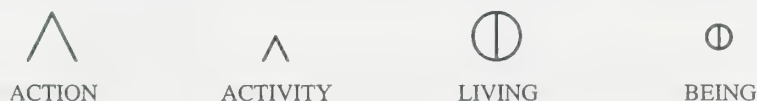
5.2 Distinguishing features of Bliss-characters.

The following examples show how the configuration of shapes determine the meaning of a Bliss-character:

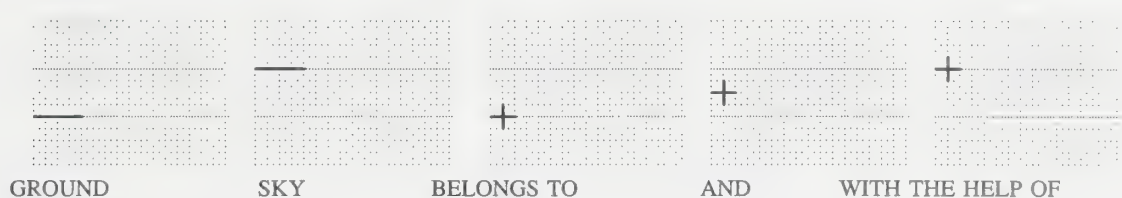
5.2.1 The **size** of a Bliss-character can be relevant to its meaning.



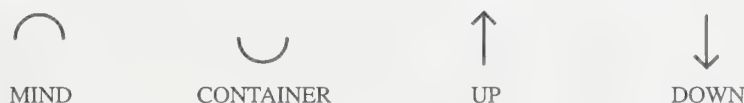
Often, but not always, the size difference denotes a semantic relationship:



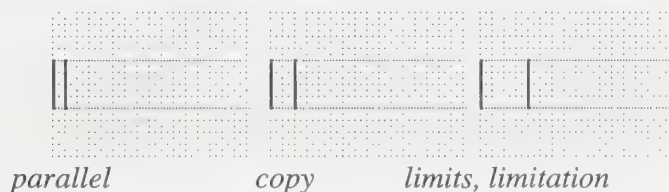
5.2.2 **Position in relation to skyline and earthline** can be relevant to a Bliss-character's meaning.



5.2.3 **Orientation** of a Bliss-character can be relevant to its meaning.

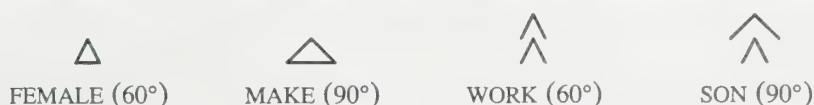


5.2.4 **Distance between graphic parts** can determine the meaning of a Bliss-character.

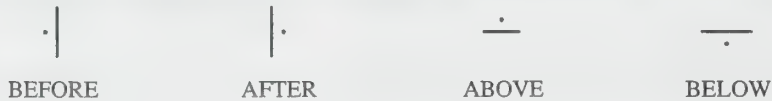


NOTE: Graphically, it would be possible to represent these as LINE + LINE, LINE + BQSP + LINE, and LINE + BTSP + LINE respectively (see clause 4.3.6). However, combining lines in this way to create these words would be formally incorrect, because the BQSP separates a Bliss-word from the punctuation which follows it, and the BTSP separates two Bliss-words; LINE is not a punctuation character, and *limits* is a single word, not "line line". It would also be conceptually incorrect, because the three words here represent root concepts, not combinations of lines. This needs to be considered when proposing new characters. → 'come' is a root concept, not a combination of FORWARD + LINE; therefore it is encoded as a single character.

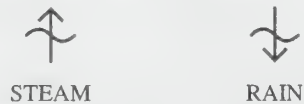
5.2.5 The **degree of angle** can differentiate between the meaning of Bliss-characters.



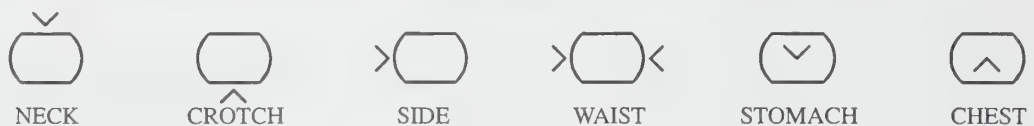
5.2.6 **Positional referents** can determine the meaning of a Bliss-character.



5.2.7 **Arrows** in various orientations can determine the meaning of a Bliss-character.



5.2.8 **Location of pointers** can determine the meaning of a Bliss-character. Pointers may appear in various orientations above, below, to the left of, to the right of, or within a Bliss-character's glyph (see clause 4.3.7).



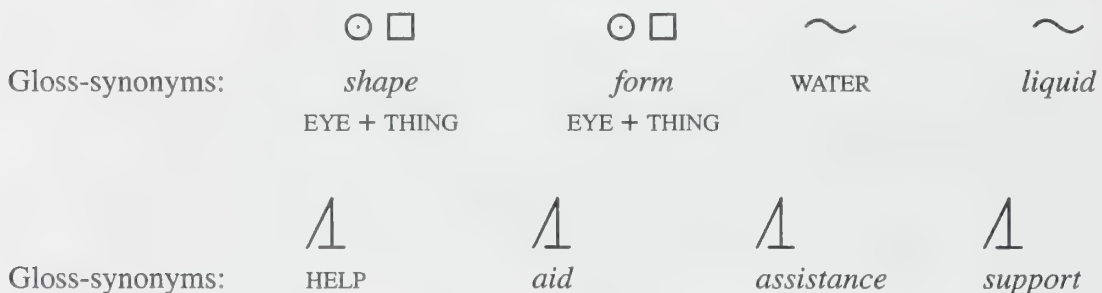
5.3 Meanings of Bliss-characters.

Bliss-characters have meaning individually and in combination.

5.3.1 **Uniqueness.** In general, a Bliss-character represents a single concept.

NOTE: A certain number of Bliss-characters do not occur by themselves with conceptual meanings, but have been included in the *Blissymbol Reference Guide* because they are “radical” or “root” elements; see the “Finding Symbols by Shape” section of the *BRG*. From time to time, meanings for these characters have been discovered subsequently. For example, the large wheel ⊗, which occurs only as part of the character ⊗ ‘tractor’ or as a radical, could be used by itself to refer to the Buddhist ‘Wheel of Dharma’ (or, more generally, ‘Buddhism’); compare ⊞ ‘Tibet’.

5.3.2 **Gloss-synonyms.** Each Bliss-character is usually associated with a word in another language. This word is referred to as a “gloss”. A gloss may have synonyms. A gloss-synonym must be consistent with the Bliss-word's meaning. See also clause 3.10.



6.0 Bliss-words.

A Bliss-word represents a single concept and is spelled using one or more Bliss-characters.

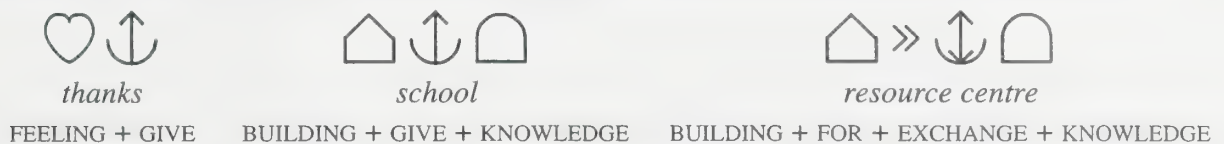
6.1 Spelling of Bliss-words.

Bliss-words have standard correct spellings. These can be found in the BCI Authorized Vocabulary.

6.1.1 Single-character Bliss-words. Bliss-words are spelt with Bliss-characters. Some Bliss-words are spelt with a single character. These may be called *single-character* Bliss-words, or *simple* Bliss-words.



6.1.2 Multiple-character Bliss-words. Other Bliss-words are spelt with more than one Bliss-characters. These may be called *multiple-character* Bliss-words or *compound* Bliss-words.



6.2 Spacing of Bliss-words.

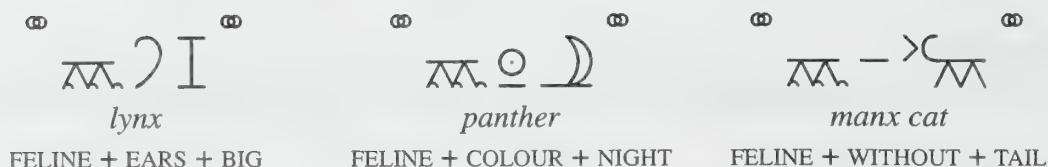
See clauses 4.3.5 and 4.3.6. For the use of the comma internally in words (and not as a mark of punctuation), see clause 8.7.

6.3 Classifiers and specifiers.

A multiple-character Bliss-word is composed of a *classifier* followed by one or more *specifiers*. The classifier identifies the semantic and/or grammatical category to which the Bliss-word belongs (see clause 8.1). The specifiers refine the concept by describing or further defining a role, function, or other features (see clause 8.2). A multiple-character Bliss-word may also contain a *modifier* (see clause 6.5).

6.3.1 Position of classifiers. Multiple-character Bliss-words usually begin with a classifier in first position. (see clause 6.5 for exceptions).



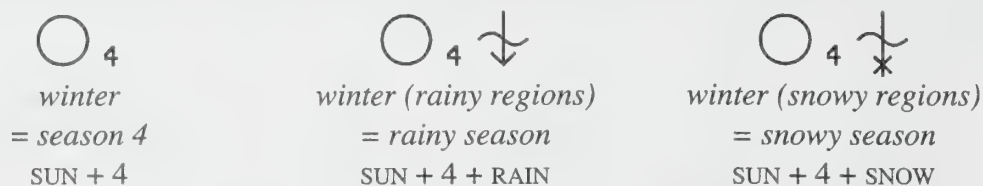


NOTE: The combine modifier is used here to show that some of these vocabulary items have been invented by a user (see clause 6.5.4.5).

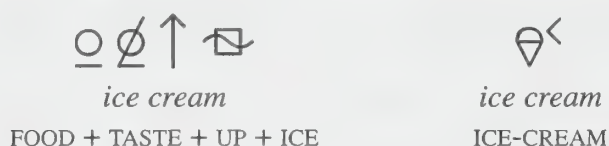
6.4 Bliss-synonyms.

To accommodate geographical, cultural, linguistic, and developmental differences, a concept may be represented by more than one Bliss-word. This means that synonyms are permitted providing a suitable rationale for each synonym is given. See also clause 3.12.

Cultural adaptation:



Developmental adaptation:



6.5 Modifiers.

A special set of Bliss-characters is used as prefixes and suffixes to modify the meaning of Bliss-words. Most modifiers are prefixes. In multiple-character Bliss-words, **indicators** (see clause 7) are never applied to a modifier. See examples in clauses 6.5.1.5, 6.5.2.1, 6.5.3.1, and 6.5.3.2. There are four groups of modifiers, semantic modifiers, grammatical modifiers, numeric modifiers, and signalling modifiers. Substitution of modifiers is a productive strategy which can freely be used to expand the meaning of a Bliss-word.

6.5.1 Semantic Modifiers.

6.5.1.1 Augmentation. The character × ‘group of, much, many’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word and can be applied as many as three times.



6.5.1.2 Intensity. A more intense form of a word can be derived by adding one or more small exclamation marks to the end of a Bliss-word. These are positioned as the last characters of the Bliss-word and can be applied as many as three times.

— !	— !!
<i>not, negative, no</i>	<i>no!, don't!</i>
NEGATIVE + INTENSITY	NEGATIVE + INTENSITY + INTENSITY
∘ ∘ !	∘ !! ∘ !!!
SPEAK shout	yell scream
SPEAK + INTENSITY	SPEAK + INT. + INT. SPEAK + INT. + INT. + INT.

NOTE: Formal Blissymbolics terminology allows a maximum of three intensity modifiers.

6.5.1.3 Privation. The character — ‘minus, without’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word.

—	— 1	— 2
MINUS, WITHOUT	<i>no one</i>	<i>silence</i>
	WITHOUT + PERSON	WITHOUT + SOUND

6.5.1.4 Opposition. The character 1 ‘opposite meaning’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word.

1	1 ∪	1 ⊠
OPPOSITE	<i>empty</i>	<i>none</i>
	OPPOSITE + FULL	OPPOSITE + ALL

6.5.1.5 Generalization. The character ⊗ ‘generalization’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word.

⊗	⊗ ✂	⊗ h n
GENERALIZATION	<i>cutlery</i>	<i>furniture</i>
	GEN. + KNIFE	GEN. + CHAIR + TABLE

6.5.1.6 Constituence. The character ÷ ‘part of, division’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word.

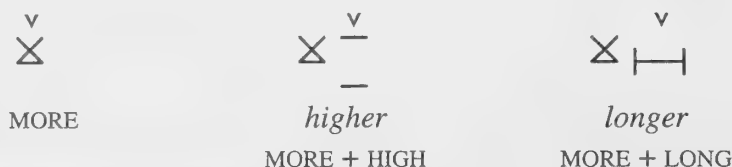
÷	÷ }	÷ P
PART OF	<i>flame</i>	<i>province</i>
	PART + FIRE	PART + COUNTRY

6.5.1.7 Temporality. The words “ago”, “now”, and “then (future)” may be suffixed to a character denoting time.

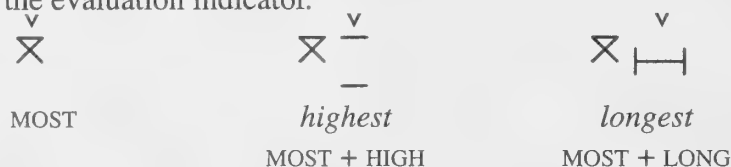
⊖)	⊖)(⊖ (
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>today</i>	<i>tomorrow</i>
DAY + AGO	DAY + NOW	DAY + THEN (FUTURE)
⊖ 3)	⊖)(⊖ 1 (
<i>last autumn</i>	<i>this year</i>	<i>next January</i>
SUN + 3 + AGO	YEAR + NOW	MONTH + 1 + THEN (FUTURE)

6.5.2 Grammatical Modifiers

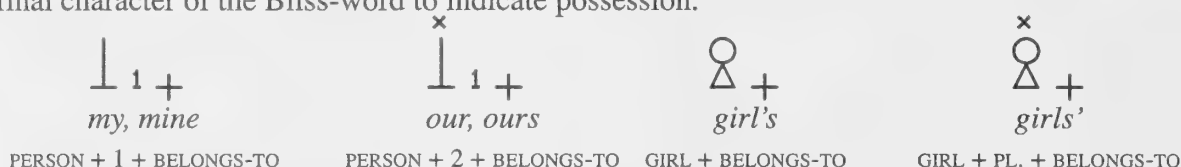
6.5.2.1 **Comparatives.** The character $\overset{v}{\times}$ ‘more’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word. Note the position of the evaluation indicator.



6.5.2.2 **Superlatives.** The character $\overset{x}{\times}$ ‘most’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word. Note the position of the evaluation indicator.



6.5.2.3 **Possession.** The possession modifier + ‘belongs to’ is generally frequently positioned as the final character of the Bliss-word to indicate possession.



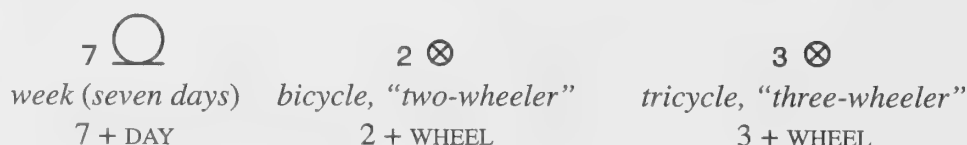
The syntax of the possession modifier can be changed to better accommodate the linguistic environment of the Bliss-user:









The possession modifier is also often used as a productive wordbuilding strategy; see clause 8.0.

6.5.3 Numeric Modifiers


6.5.3.1 **Semantic Numeric Modifiers.** A number can be *prefixed* to a word, in which case it indicates the number of items.



6.5.3.2 Grammatical Numeric Modifiers. A number can be *suffixed* to a word, in which case it indicates the ordinal. In some cases, as with people and animal classifiers (see clause 8.3), this functions as a pronoun.





		
<i>I, me (first person)</i>	<i>you (second person)</i>	<i>he, she (third person)</i>
PERSON + 1	PERSON + 2	PERSON + 3
		
<i>July (seventh month)</i>	<i>Monday (second day)</i>	<i>Saturday (seventh day)</i>
MONTH + 7	DAY + 2	DAY + 7


6.5.4 “Signalling” Modifiers indicate that the Bliss-word which follows is special or unusual in some way.


6.5.4.1 Metaphor. The character  ‘metaphor’ or ‘flowery speech’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word. When applied to a phrase, the metaphor modifier stands alone as a word.


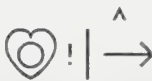

		
METAPHOR	<i>sweet, nice</i>	<i>to smell a rat, to be suspicious</i>
	METAPHOR + TASTE + UP	METAPHOR + SMELL ANIMAL + TEETH

NOTE: ‘Sweet’ would be applied thus:  ‘a sweet boy’.

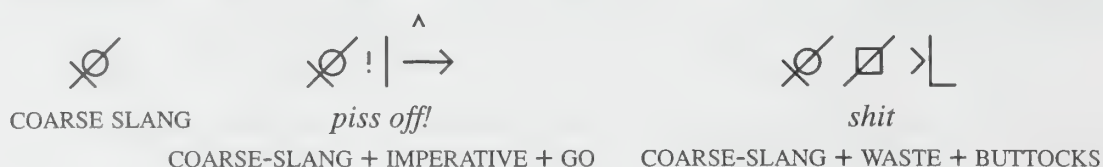
6.5.4.2 Blissname. The character  ‘Blissname’ is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word. Blissnames are used as a meaningful alternative to names which make use of alphabetic characters. Charles K. Bliss signed himself as “ Charles” but a Bliss-user once called him “ ” ‘Mr Symbol Man’.

	
<i>Spiderman</i>	<i>Harry Potter</i>
BLISSNAME + MAN + SPIDER	BLISSNAME + BOY + LIGHTNING

6.5.4.3 Slang. The character  ‘slang’ is used to indicate “speech with feeling” (to indicate slang or informal speech) and is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word.

		
SLANG	<i>shove off!</i>	<i>cool</i>
	SLANG + IMPERATIVE + GO	SLANG + ICE

6.5.4.4 **Coarse slang.** The character ∅ ‘coarse slang’ is used to indicate “sharp speech” (to indicate vulgar speech, coarse slang, or obscenity) and is positioned as the first character of the Bliss-word.



6.5.4.5 **Combine modifiers** may be used productively to create *neologisms* or new words. The combine modifier allows the person who communicates using Blissymbols to express a new concept or a not available Bliss-word in a quick and easy manner. This feature adheres strongly to the uniqueness of languages which include the possibility of expressing an unlimited number of concepts. Words created by a user or instructor for personal use are marked by flanking combine modifiers at the beginning and the end of the Bliss-word. This calls attention to the fact that the word is not a part of the BCI Authorized Vocabulary. Examples of the combine modifier are found in clauses 6.3.1 and 8.2.1.


NOTE: The combine modifier was formerly called the “combine indicator”, but it is not really an indicator, although it hangs from the indicator line. Indicators are combining characters, but the combine modifiers are spacing characters (see clause 3.6).

7.0 Indicators.

Indicators are used as grammatical and/or semantic markers. Grammatical and semantic forms of an existing word may be created by removing, adding, or substituting the indicators listed below. Indicators as grammatical markers are deleted within a compound or combined Bliss-word. For exceptions see the note at clause 4.3.3. Semantic markers such as the thing indicator remain over the character /glyph within a compound or in a combination, being part of the concept of that character.

NOTE: In UCS encoding, indicators are combining characters which immediately follow the Bliss-character to which they are applied.

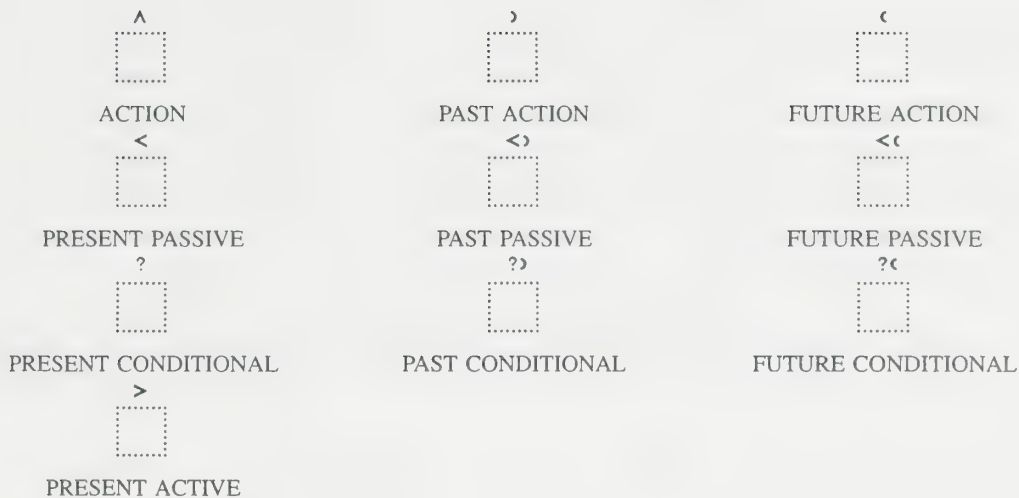
7.1 Centring of indicators.

An indicator is generally *centred* above a Bliss-character (see clause 4.3.3). The centre-point of the action and evaluation indicators is aimed at the centre of the character it modifies even when dots before or after are present in the indicator (clause 7.3). In some long Bliss-characters, like , the pointer is aimed at the centre of the main constituent of the glyph.

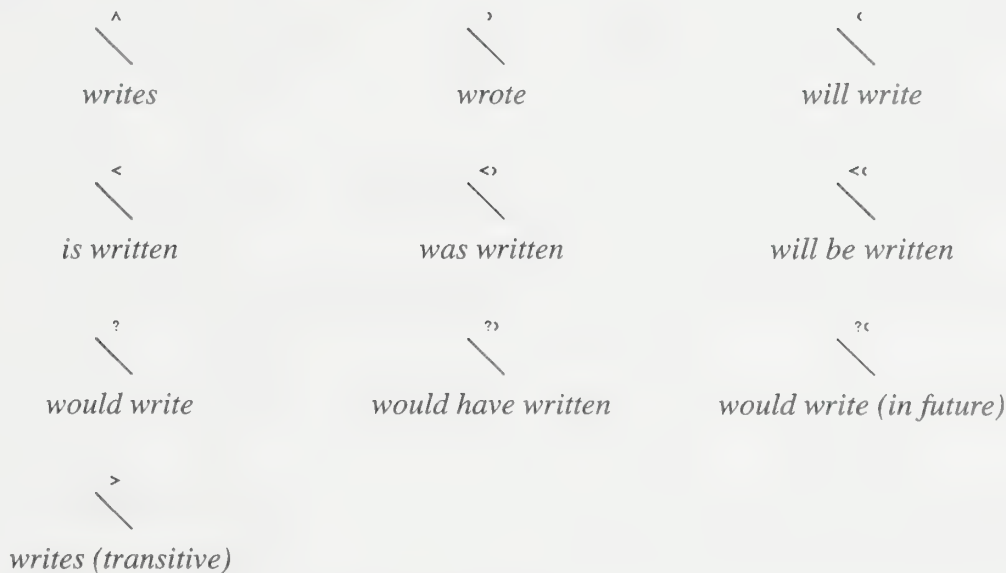
NOTE: In character-based encodings, an indicator immediately follows its base character in the data stream. The verb *to forgive* (shown in clause 4.3.4) is encoded FORGIVE + ACTION INDICATOR + AFTER.

7.2 Indicators as grammatical modifiers

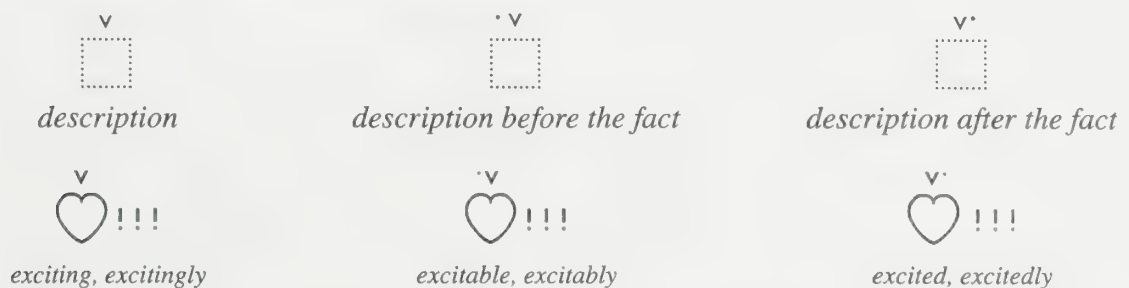
7.2.1 **Verbs** are denoted by the use of action indicators that serve as verb tense and voice grammatical markers.



Examples:



7.2.2 **Adjectives and adverbs** are denoted by the use of descriptive indicators that serve as descriptive grammatical markers. When translated into other languages, there is sometimes overlap between these parts of speech and verbal participles.



7.2.3 The **plural indicator** is used to indicate more than one of a thing.



PLURAL INDICATOR



MIND



minds

7.2.4 **Nouns** in the singular generally carry no indicator (see clause 7.3.1).

7.3 Indicators as semantic modifiers

7.3.1 The **thing indicator** is a semantic marker which is used, when necessary, to differentiate between abstract and concrete nouns. Its meaning is integrated into the concept itself. Examples of abstract and concrete nouns:



THING INDICATOR



MIND



brain



THING INDICATOR



TIME



clock

NOTE: The thing indicator is treated in its presentation the same as all other indicators. It interacts with the plural marker as shown below in clause 7.3.2.

7.3.2 The **plural thing indicator** is used to show plural forms of concrete nouns



PLURAL OBJECT INDICATOR



brains



PLURAL OBJECT INDICATOR



clocks

8.0 Wordbuilding strategies for vocabulary extension.

These strategies, making use of modifiers and indicators (clauses 6 and 7), can be used to arrive at a concept which is not represented in a user's vocabulary. For instance, to arrive at the concept for "stamp", the user could first indicate + "belongs-with" and then indicate ☐ "letter"; they would be written with a quarter-space between the two characters as in clause 6.5.2.3. When applying these strategies combine modifiers are not needed. These strategies can also be used to continue to build on a series of concepts. While new Blisswords created in accordance with these strategies may not be part of the published BCI Authorized Vocabulary, they may be used, for example, in children's books and educational materials. It must be noted that these strategies cannot be used for the creation of new characters or for choosing the classifier to be used in a new series, such as the new "class" and "sport" classifiers.

8.1 Substitution of classifiers. Related characters, which represent the same concept or belong to the same superordinate category, may be substituted as classifiers within words as appropriate in order to make meanings more specific if required. For example, the characters △ 'building', □ 'room', and ▢ 'public room' are all appropriate classifiers which can represent "hall" in △ ∩ ∂, □ ∩ ∂, or ▢ ∩ ∂ 'concert hall'; λ 'man' and ♀ 'woman' are appropriate classifiers which can replace ∟ 'person' in ∟ ∩ ∂ 'teacher'.

⌘ ⌘
kitten

⌘ ⌘
puppy

⌘ ⌘
calf

⌘ ⌘
foal

8.2 Addition of specifiers. Specifiers are added adjectivally to build new words. A concept can be made more precise through the addition of a specifier.

⌘ ⌘
tomcat

⌘ ⌘
queen

For more examples of substitution of specifiers to create new vocabulary, see clause 6.3.1.

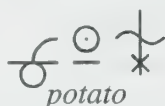
8.2.1 Precision of specifiers. The specifier should be as precise as possible to avoid ambiguities. Consider the following established Bliss-word:

⌘ ∩
goose

WATER-BIRD + BIG

It could be said that WATER-BIRD + BIG might be interpreted to mean 'pelican' or 'flamingo'. Additional specifiers can easily be added to expand the vocabulary: ⌘ ∩ ∩ 'pelican' (WATER-BIRD + BIG + MOUTH + CONTAINER), ⌘ ∩ ∩ 'flamingo' (WATER-BIRD + BIG + SNAKE) or ⌘ ∩ ∩ ∩ 'flamingo' (WATER-BIRD + COLOUR + MOUTH + SNOW (PINK)). The combine modifier is used here to show that some of these vocabulary items have been invented by a user (see clause 6.5.4.5).

Another example of a weak word in the BCI Authorized Vocabulary:



VEGETABLE UNDER GROUND + COLOUR + SNOW (= WHITE)

COMMENT: There are other white tubers (jerusalem artichoke, cassava); some users might find “snow” to be a confusing element.

8.2.2 Substitution of specifiers. A concept can be made more precise by substitution of a specifier. For example, when creating a specific pasta, substitute an appropriate shape for the tube. In the example below, the classifier is a compound Bliss-word, $\bigcirc::\curvearrowright$ ‘pasta’ (FOOD + GRAIN + POWDER). Note the substitution of \curvearrowleft RICE for \curvearrowright GRAIN in ‘rice noodle’.



8.3 Personalization of pronouns. It is possible to personalize pronouns to make them more meaningful. One can substitute animal characters into pronouns, but this is a special narrative device and should not be generally used. (It is an instance of classifier substitution.)



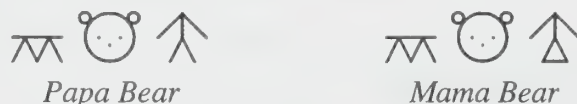
NOTE: Spellcheckers should take these possible substitutions into account.

8.4 Personalization of the person character. One may substitute man, woman, boy, girl, child, baby, etc. for person in any compound word.



NOTE: Spellcheckers should take these possible substitutions into account.

8.5 Personalization of the animal character can be very useful, for instance, in children’s books.



8.6 Pointers. It is possible to create new characters by using the pointer (see clause 4.3.7). When a pointer is added to a Bliss-character, a *new* Bliss-character is created (see clause 8.9).

8.7 Commas. Commas are inserted between the Bliss-characters of some compound Bliss-words. The separation of meaningful elements helps one to interpret the total meaning of the Bliss-word.



yogurt

FOOD + COMMA + DRINK + LIFE (MILK)



snack

MUCH + FOOD (MEAL) + LITTLE

Here, the COMMA shows the hierarchy of meaning. *Yogurt* is a FOOD made of MILK (the DRINK of LIFE), not a FOOD-DRINK of LIFE. A *snack* is a MEAL (A LOT of FOOD) which is LITTLE, not A LOT of LITTLE FOOD.

NOTE: When the COMMA is not used as punctuation, the ¼ space rule (clause 4.3.5) applies to it as it does to any other element in a Bliss-word. When used as punctuation, it is followed by the BTSP (see the note in clause 4.3.6). Inputting software should not automatically insert a BQSP after a COMMA, since it cannot be predicted what role the comma will play. Compare the sentence $\lambda_3 \quad \underline{\circ} \quad \underline{\circ} \quad , \quad \underline{\circ} \quad \underline{\circ} \quad , \quad + \quad \underline{\circ} \rightarrow \lambda$ 'he eats food, milk, and dessert' with the sentence $\lambda_3 \quad \underline{\circ} \quad \underline{\circ} \quad , \quad \underline{\circ} \quad \underline{\circ} \quad , \quad + \quad \underline{\circ} \rightarrow \lambda$ 'he eats yogurt, and dessert'.

When combine modifiers are used to create a new Blissword, commas are often helpful to separate Blisswords included in the combination (1/4 space on each side of the comma within the combination).

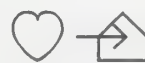
8.8 Deletion of combine modifiers. When a new Bliss-word is made by simple classifier or specifier substitution, the combine modifiers need not be used.

8.9 Contractions of compounds. A compound word may be contracted when used as a component in another word.



visitor

PERSON + VISIT



welcome

FEELING (+ PERSON) + VISIT

8.10 Creation of new Bliss-characters. When sequencing of existing Bliss-characters is not deemed adequate to express a new concept, new Bliss-characters may be devised from established BCI Template (1980) shapes provided that the need for the new character can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Blissymbolics Development Panel. *Such justification shall explicitly explain precisely why existing characters in sequence cannot describe the concept adequately.* See clause 5.0.

NOTE: The reason for this rule is to reduce costs to users and implementors – costs in terms of the time it takes to encode new characters and the expense of updating and acquiring new software. BCI recognizes that in some cases it will be necessary to add characters from time to time, but in order to minimize costs, the creation of new Bliss-words using sequences of existing characters should *always* be preferred because there are no additional costs involved in such sequencing.

8.10.1 Conciseness of new Bliss-words. Whenever possible, new words devised should be concise, to provide the maximum amount of information with the smallest number of graphic components. The communication and cognitive requirements of the users, who have communication, language, and/or learning difficulties, should of course be borne in mind.

8.10.2 Graphic characteristics of new Bliss-characters. Pictographic and superimposed Bliss-characters' glyphs should use standard segments of lines and be as visually simple (uncluttered) as possible. Whenever possible, the smallest number of lines to convey the maximum amount of information. Example: ∞ 'dolphin' is an elegant character which is both pictographic and conceptual, combining the ∩ 'mind' and ∼ 'water' characters with a fish tail, describing both the shape and characteristics of these intelligent mammals.

9 The Blissymbolics development process

9.1. The BCI organization for the development of Blissymbolics

Blissymbolics vocabulary and grammar development is organized in stages to ensure continuity and consistency in development work. Five different levels within the BCI structure are involved in working together in the creation of new Bliss vocabulary, including Bliss-characters and Bliss-words.

9.1.1 Blissymbolics Development Secretariat

The Blissymbolics Development Secretariat (BDS) is responsible for leading the on-going development of Blissymbolics as a written language to be used for communication by persons with communication, language and learning difficulties. The BDS works in interaction with working groups and individual contributors to enlarge and refine the language of Blissymbolics. The Blissymbolics Development Secretariat is appointed by the Board of Directors on the basis of recommendations from the biennial BCI Affiliate meeting for a period of operation of two years, renewable. The BDS has one representative on the BCI Board of Directors.

- The BDS shall:
 - a) coordinate and provide leadership to the development of Blissymbolics by BCI.
 - b) exercise its own initiative in the development of proposals for improvement to the system, including recommendations to the Board of Directors re changes in the fundamental rules.
 - c) prepare for final approval all recommendations in regard to the addition, alteration, or deletion of standard Bliss-words and other features of the Blissymbolics language.
 - d) After Bliss-words have been approved by the Blissymbolics Approval Committee, the BDS will assign the code positions to the Bliss-words, Bliss-characters, grammar markers and other features in order to update the ISO/IEC 2375 registration and will send the numbered Bliss-words to The Blissymbolics Board of Directors.

9.1.2 The international Blissymbolics Development Panel (BDP) consists of Working Groups and Individual Contributors. The BDP engages in discussion with the BDS to achieve consensus on the developing vocabulary.

Working groups and individual contributors

- Working groups are national, cultural, language-based or topic-based groups of people working on the development of Blissymbolics. Each working group appoints one of its members to coordinate its work, and to act as correspondent with the BDS.

- Individual Contributors are persons working on the development of Blissymbolics, who are unable to meet regularly with a working group and who correspond directly with BDS.

9.1.3 Blissymbolics Approval Committee and Grammar Committee

9.1.3.1 The **Blissymbolics Approval Committee (BAC)** is an independent committee of experts appointed by the BCI Board of Directors for two years renewable. The members of BAC must not be involved in other Blissymbolics development work or be involved in any other current Blissymbol activities which might cause them to have a conflict of interest in making decisions within the final approval process. The BAC is responsible for deciding which symbols go to the Board for final approval.

9.1.3.2 The **Blissymbolics Grammar Committee (BGC)** is an advisory committee appointed by the BCI Board of Directors, with the purpose of expert advice and consultation to BAC on grammatical issues. The term of office is two years renewable.

9.1.4 The **Blissymbolics Editing and Proof-reading Committee (BEC)** is appointed by the BCI Board of Directors for a period of two years renewable. The Committee has the responsibility for:

- proof-reading and confirming the graphic accuracy of all Bliss-words, Bliss characters and features of the system before being submitted for approval by the BAC with the explanations being given.
- editing and confirming the accuracy of the gloss, the gloss synonyms, and the derivations relating to the composition and explanations, which accompanies vocabulary items before being submitted for approval by the BAC.

9.1.5 The **Blissymbolics Board of Directors (BBD)** gives final authorization to the new Bliss-words presented to them by the BDS with their ISO numbers having been assigned, to be included in the BCI Authorized Vocabulary and to be added to the ISO/IEC 2375 registration of Blissymbols.

9.2 Guidelines for the development of Blissymbolics

9.2.1 Requests, suggestions and proposals

- Requests, suggestions and approvals for vocabulary are generally designated to and developed in categories covering linguistic or conceptual fields. The practice of developing new Bliss-words within the context of a linguistic or conceptual field is used to ensure that the developmental work is carried out in accordance with the logic of the system.
- Requests and suggestions for new vocabulary or grammar or features of the system can be submitted for consideration to the BDS by any Bliss user, caregiver or professional within the field.
- Those proposal Bliss-words are encouraged to include definitions and explanations of these Bliss-words using the Blissymbolics Reference Guide as a reference.

9.2.2 Questionnaires

- Requests, suggestions and proposals for new vocabulary and grammar can be organized in questionnaires and distributed by the BDS to working groups and individual contributors for their consideration and comments.
- New vocabulary can also be proposed, discussed and agreed on at international panel meetings.
- Blissymbolics development is an interactive process. A linguistic or conceptual field under development may require one or more successive questionnaires for refinements of the new vocabulary, grammar or features of the system.

9.2.3 Specialist consultation. In developing Blissymbolics within a certain conceptual field, consultations with one or more specialists are recommended in order to determine the best way of representing the group of concepts for international use and to identify the distinguishing features of the concepts being symbolized. A specialist can be a professional within a field.

9.2.4 Meetings

- Blissymbolics Developmental Panel Meeting: Blissymbol development meetings are normally held every second year or more often if the work so requires. The BDS prepares the program of the Blissymbolics development work for these meetings. Participants at the international meetings are representatives from working groups and individual contributors. The needs of different nations, cultures and language groups should be considered when planning the participation at the meetings.
- Informal ad-hoc meetings: Informal ad-hoc meetings (the so-called “kitchen table” meetings) are recommended on anyone’s initiative, to prepare a linguistic or conceptual field to be submitted to the BDS.
- Working Group Meetings: The working groups are responsible for organizing their own meetings.

9.2.5 Summary of Development Process

- Proposals for new Bliss-words can be sent out in questionnaires and discussed at least one international Blissymbol development meeting in order to reach an agreement with regard to each new Bliss-word. An informal voting procedure may be used when an agreement cannot be reached. If new information about a concept is received the Bliss-word can be brought forward for renewed discussion.
- The BDS decides when new Bliss-words are ready to be brought to the Editing/Proof-reading Committee.
- The Editing/Proof Editing Committee is responsible for the accuracy of the graphic and gloss of new Bliss-words, new Bliss-characters, of the final forms of the Bliss-word and Bliss-character explanations and of the gloss in English.
- BAC rules on all aspects of the integrity of the proposed new Bliss-words and Bliss characters. Unacceptable Bliss-words and Bliss characters are returned to the BDS together with their reasons for their unacceptability.
- BDS sends the rejected Bliss-words and Bliss characters to the Panel. If neither BDS nor the Panel agree with the decision of BAC, an Appeal process can be put into place. The disputed Bliss-words and Bliss characters can be sent directly back to BAC. In cases of disagreement,

the BCI Board is the final decision maker. The BDS assigns the provisional ISO numbers (code positions) for the ISO/IEC 2375 registration.

- BAC recommends to the BCI Board of Directors new Bliss-words and new Bliss-characters for their approval and their inclusion in the authorized vocabulary.
- BCI Board of Directors has the final authority for accepting into the BCI Authorized Vocabulary the Bliss-words and Bliss-characters recommended by the BDS, in the form authorized by the Proof-reader/Editor, and approved by the BAC.
- Dissemination of new Bliss-words: The BDS sends the new Bliss-words to the BCI Affiliates and Associates Committee for dissemination to Panel members, Affiliates and Database Committee. The new Bliss-words having been authorized by the Board of Directors are transferred to BCI for publication on the web.

9.3 Criteria for the evaluation of new Bliss-words and Bliss-characters

9.3.1 Blissymbolics is used by persons with communication difficulties. This implies that the special needs of these persons are taken into consideration in the developmental work. New Bliss-words and Bliss-characters are therefore developed to respond to:

- a) the needs of persons at all levels of development
- b) the needs of persons with language and learning difficulties. This may require special Bliss-word synonyms for persons functioning at a lower developmental level
- c) the life situations of AAC users

9.3.2 New Bliss-words and Bliss-characters are developed in accordance with the Fundamental Rules of the Blissymbolics language.

9.3.3 New Bliss-words are developed with regard to:

- a) national and cultural differences
- b) the maintenance of the logic of the system
- c) the maintenance of Blissymbolics as a multicultural and international language
- d) the maintenance of a language that can be used by persons with communication difficulties
(See clause 2.0)

9.3.4 Guidelines for approval of new Bliss-words

- a) The Bliss-words must accurately reflect the meaning of a concept (For conciseness, elements can be eliminated, but the remaining elements must still reflect the concept accurately.)
- b) For concepts with many possible different labels or glosses the basic meaning of a concept as it is used in communication, should be represented in the Bliss-word.
- c) Bliss-words must be easy to explain.
- d) Bliss-words must be graphically effective
- e) Bliss-words must be concise. They should be short rather than long.
- f) Bliss-words must be easy to learn. The explanation should be logical enough to be easy to remember.

9.3.5 Guidelines for approval of new Bliss-characters. New Bliss-characters may be created only in exceptional cases. Those exceptions are:

- to represent an important often used concept not available in the present standard vocabulary
- to represent a concept used in a group of Bliss-words
- to represent a Bliss-word synonym for an important concept, which has been developed based on the needs of the users
- when proposing a new Bliss character, an explanation must be given as to why the concept cannot be represented by sequencing existing Bliss characters. This explanation must be recorded and retained by the BDS until the new character has been encoded in ISO/IEC 10646, and Unicode

10. Bibliography.

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11. The history of Blissymbol standardization.

Since the first application of Blissymbolics in 1971 with children at the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre (OCCC, now the Bloorview-MacMillan Children's Centre) in Toronto, procedures have been established to maintain the accuracy, consistency and integrity of symbols included within the BCI Authorized Vocabulary.

The first set of Blissymbols used by children was drawn by Jim Grice, OCCC draftsman, under the supervision of Margrit Beesley and monitored by Charles K. Bliss. The rules for their representation were formulated as the drafting work proceeded. These rules were integrated into the training and publications developed by the OCCC team until 1975. This practice was continued by Blissymbolics Communication International (established in 1975 as Blissymbolics Communication Foundation, re-named Blissymbolics Communication Institute, Easter Seal Communication Institute, and finally Blissymbolics Communication International), under the direction of Shirley McNaughton.

During the early 1970s, Blissymbols were drawn following the model of a rudimentary template appearing in the first edition of *Semantography* (Bliss 1965). A refined template was designed by Patricia Bailey and produced in the United Kingdom in 1976. This was made available to all national groups teaching Blissymbolics and served as the standard for the drawing of new and established Blissymbols.

In 1976, Jinny Storr was named the first Symbol Officer, and charged with the responsibility of documenting the rules of constructing Blissymbols while working with Charles K. Bliss to further develop the BCI Authorized Vocabulary. In this role Jinny Storr served in a volunteer capacity until 1983. During her watch, the BCI Authorized Vocabulary was published in *Blissymbols for Use* (Hehner 1982), containing 1,400 Blissymbol words. At the time of writing this document, Jinny Storr continues to volunteer as BCI's most knowledgeable and greatly appreciated consultant.

In 1983, the Board of Directors passed a motion presented by Dr. Richard Storr that established policies, a plan of organization and administrative practices with regard to the development of Blissymbolics (see clause 9). Resulting from this decision, a Symbol Secretariat was established with Claudia Wood hired to work as its Symbol Officer. Her first responsibility was the development of a formal set of Fundamental Rules for the Standard Blissymbolics of Blissymbolics Communication International and providing the training and support for this document. To this end, mailings and meetings of the International Symbol Panel were undertaken throughout the 1980s, culminating with the publication of the *Blissymbol Reference Guide* (Reich, Storr, and Wood 1992) containing 2,300 Blissymbol words. In this publication, the technology used to provide the standard for the printing of the Blissymbols was the Reich font (1989). In 1993, a two-byte graphic character set of the 2,304 Blissymbol words appearing in the *Blissymbol Reference Guide* was registered with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO-IR 169, 1993-01-21). Claudia Wood provided leadership as Symbol Officer until 1991 when the manuscript for the *Blissymbol Reference Guide* was completed.

In 1996, At the BCI Affiliate Meeting in Vancouver, the responsibilities of the Symbol Secretariat were formally transferred to Britt Amberntson, Margareta Jennische, and Kirsten Lörström of Sweden. They have continued the role of very capably overseeing the work of the Blissymbolics International Panel and the ongoing development of the BCI Authorized Vocabulary through to the present.

In 1998, at the BCI Affiliate Meeting in Dublin, an ad hoc group (Michael Everson, Gillian Hazell, Shirley McNaughton, Annalu Waller, Judy Wine) was charged with the task of preparing a new single document to build on the original Fundamental Rules, provide a comprehensive set of guidelines, and address the concerns of ensuring compatibility of Blissymbolics with the Universal Character Set (UCS). Discussion and work on this document continued with those present at meetings of the International Panel and of Affiliates in Capetown, South Africa; Washington, USA; Bala, Canada; Furuboda, Sweden; and Charlbury, UK. The present document is the result of the ad-hoc group's work and this further study. The Blissymbols appearing in this document were produced by the character-based TrueType font for Blissymbolics under development by Michael Everson, 2004.

Figure 1. Summary of the Blissymbolics development process

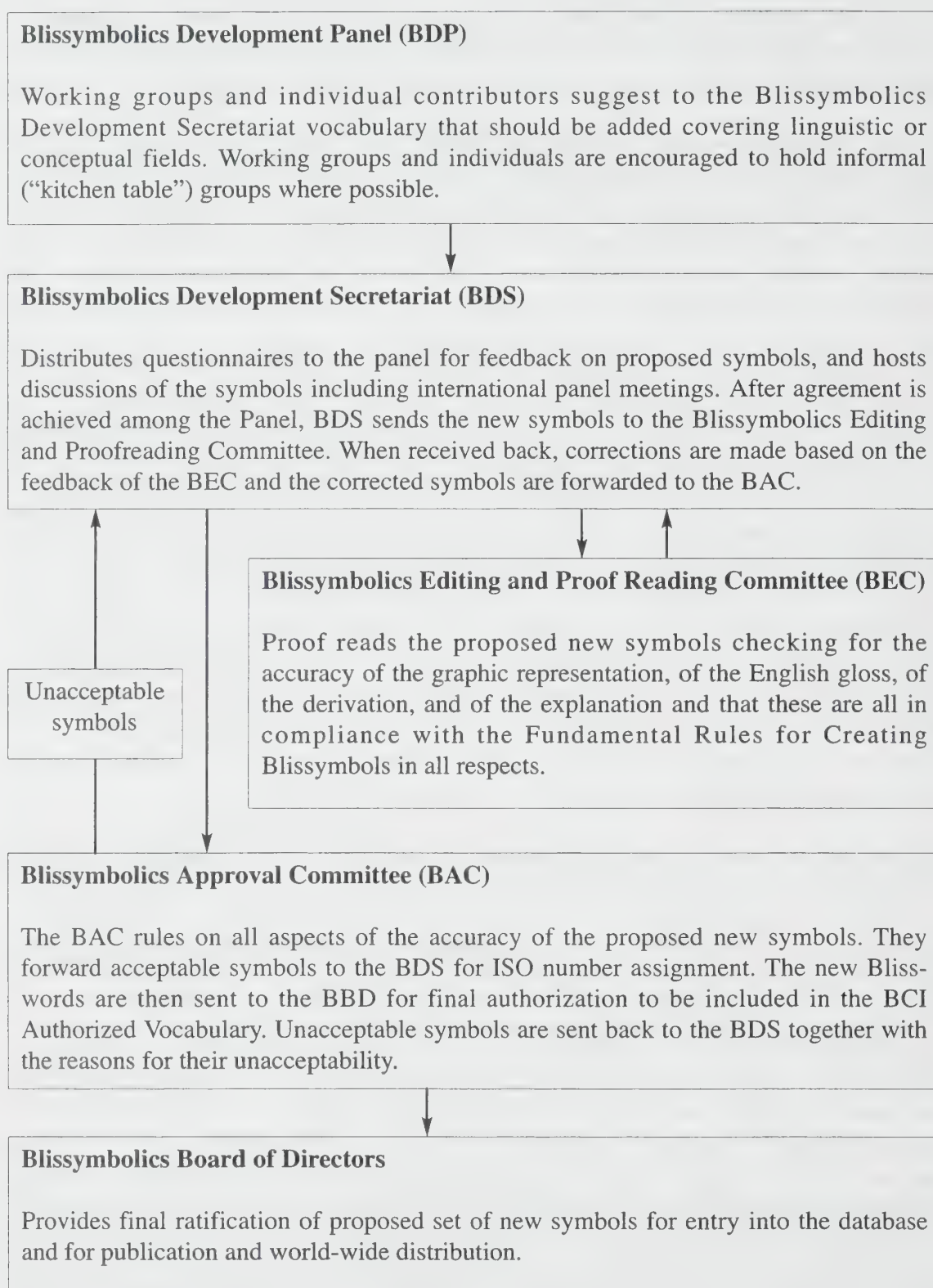


Figure 2. Flow chart of the Blissymbolics development process

BAC: Blissymbolics Approval Committee. Finalizes accepted vocabulary items.
 BCI: Blissymbolics Communication International. Responsible for maintaining and extending the language.
 BDP: Blissymbolics Development Panel. Develops new vocabulary items for approval.
 BDS: Blissymbolics Development Secretariat. Oversees and manages vocabulary development.
 BEC: Blissymbolics Editing and Proof-Reading Committee. Inspects the exact shapes used to represent the vocabulary.
 BBD: BCI Board of Directors

